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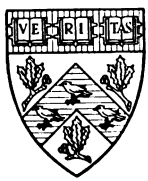


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# STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

PARTS I. & II.

BY S. H. WINKLEY.

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# NOTE.

WHOEVER expects to find in this book simple questions, with full answers in print to each, will be disappointed. Its object is a fair and tolerably thorough study of the whole Bible. It was originally prepared for Bible-classes. It has been used, however, by many classes of twelve years of age, and even younger, at their especial request. Three years' experience proves it a most satisfactory mode, both for teachers and pupils.

It demands study. When it was proposed to publish this book, many hard questions, demanding some little research, were doomed to be omitted; but, when it was remembered to how many profitable teachers' meetings and conferences these had led, they were allowed to remain. Every pastor will be delighted to aid teachers in their difficulties. In point of fact, every earnest teacher will find how, quite largely, to help himself. The seeking for one answer is always rewarded with much more knowledge than is merely contained in just that.

Every one who, with any degree of thoroughness, studies the history of the chosen people from the call of Abraham to the final destruction of Jerusalem, will bear testimony to the abundant help thereby gained to a correct understanding of Revelation. Without this study, one is hardly in a condition intelligently either to accept or reject the messages of our Father in heaven to his children upon earth: with it, he is not only better prepared to receive the divine favor, but may have a clearer understanding thereof than many commentaries and expositions can give him. Besides, it opens the way to the study of all history. Hence the preparation of this book, running through the biblical and post-biblical history of the Hebrews.

The lessons have become, in a few years' use, rather sections or divisions of the subject. There is so much difference of opinion among teachers and classes as to the needed length of an exercise, that it seemed hardly worth while to further or differently divide them. Of course,

the printed answers are not intended to be committed to memory verbatim; nor are they supposed to contain as much information as will satisfy an ambitious teacher. They simply point the way. Read Prideaux' Connections, Milman's History of the Jews, Raphall's Post-biblical History of the Jews, Allen's Hebrew Men and Times, and Noyes's Translations; and the questions and answers will be but threads of your discourse. Let the pupils read Abbott's Histories, and similar works, as well as the Bible; and they will come to you prepared to enjoy and profit by the lesson.

Frequent reviews, not merely to secure the simple facts, but to see clearly the prominent features of the whole history, will be found profitable, and, more than any thing else, show the value of knowing the facts. For example, to be able to give a tolerably thorough and correct view of the patriarchs and their relation to God; of Moses and his institutions; of the kings and their influence; the priests and the ritual; the prophets and the prophecies; the Psalms and the psalmists; the sects, with their origin, growth, and influence; the contact of the Hebrews with other nations and religions, and the results thereof; the Messianic idea, and the Messiah and his work, — and the like, is worth much more than merely remembering for a long time the answers to the questions; and yet these must be once obtained, to reach the more important results.

To those who deem a Sunday school a place to amuse and entertain children, rather than an institution which should thoroughly instruct the pupils in our most holy religion, this book would come in vain. But to those who would use all knowledge, both secular and sacred, that they may love and honor Him better who is the God and Father of us all, and more faithfully serve his humanity, it is believed this book will be an aid. Study is required; but why should not one study his religion, when so much study is required and given to every other branch of human knowledge?

# PART I.

## THE PREFACE. — GENESIS I. 1–XI. 27.

### LESSON I.

*The Creation. — The Garden of Eden.* — Gen. i. 1–24.

WHAT is the first book of the Bible called? Why? Who created all things? i. 1. What was the condition of the earth? 2. What is meant by the "Spirit of God"? 2. What did God create on the first day? 3–5. Second day? 6–8. Third day? 9–13. Fourth day? 14–19. What was created on the fifth day? 20–23. What was created on the sixth day? 24–26. What is meant by "living soul," in ii. 7? Who are meant by "us," in ver. 26? What is meant by "in our image"? 26. What is meant by "dominion over" all things? 26. What was given for food to man and beast? 29, 30. What took place on the seventh day? ii. 1–3. What is meant by "sanctified"? 3. Is there more than one account of the creation?

Where did God place the first man? 8. How extensive was this garden? 8–14. What was to be the occupation of the man? 15. What was he forbidden to eat? 16, 17? Why was the tree called by this name? What would follow, if he did eat thereof? 17. What other peculiar tree was there in the garden? 9. Why was it so called? Whence the names of the birds and animals? 19, 20. Where did Adam get his wife? 18, 21–24. What did he name her? iii. 20. How

came she and her husband to eat of the forbidden tree? iii. 1–6. What was the result? 7–19. Who are meant by "the gods," in the fifth verse? What is the meaning of ver. 15? What clothing had Adam and Eve made for themselves? 7. What did Jehovah make for them? 21. Where went the man and his wife after this? 23. Who caused them to leave the garden? 24. Why? 22. Who are meant by "us," in ver. 22? In what way did Adam resemble them? 22. What guarded the tree of life? 24. What are cherubim? Was the penalty threatened in ii. 17 administered? Compare iii. 19. What is meant by "cursed is the ground," in ver. 17? Why have a forbidden tree in the garden of Eden?

## LESSON II.

*The Family of Adam. — The Deluge.* — Gen. iv. 1–viii. 19.

What two sons had Adam and Eve? iv. 2. What were their occupations? 2. What did each present to Jehovah? 3, 4. Were both accepted? 4, 5. Why was Cain's rejected? 7. How did this affect Cain? 5. What did the Lord say to him? 6, 7. What does this mean? What soon followed? 8. Relate the conversation between Cain and Jehovah; 9, 10. What punishment was declared for Cain? 11, 12. What is meant by "cursed from the earth"? What did Cain reply? 13, 14. Then what said Jehovah? 15. What did he? 15. What was the nature and object of the mark set upon Cain? Then where went Cain? 16 Who was Adam's third son? 25. Had Adam and Eve other children? v. 3, 4.

What was Cain's eldest son's name? iv. 17. Where did he and his father dwell? 17. What was the name of the first city? 17. What descendant of Enoch married two wives? 19. What was there peculiar about their chil-

dren? 20–22. What do we learn from the 23d and 24th verses?

What became of one of Seth's descendants? v. 23, 24. How old was his son? 27. What son and grandson had Methuselah? 25, 28, 29. What three sons had Noah? 32. What was the character of mankind at this time? vi. 5. What does this mean? How did this affect Jehovah? 6. What did he determine to do? 3, 7. What is the meaning of the 3d verse? What was the character of Noah? 8, 9. What did he direct Noah to do? 13–16. Why? 17. Who and what were to be preserved in the ark? 18–22. How long did it rain? vii. 17. What was the result? 18–23. After the ark had floated five months, where did it rest? viii. 4. After four months more, what did Noah? 6–13. When Noah had been in the ark over a year, what command did he receive? 14–17. What then? 18, 19.

## LESSON III.

*Plain of Shinar.* — Gen. viii. 20–xi. 26.

Where is Mount Ararat? What did Noah immediately upon leaving the ark? viii. 20. What do you understand by "clean" beasts and "clean" fowls? What is an "offering"? What, a "burnt-offering"? What is a sacrifice? How did God respond to Noah's sacrifice? 20–22. What further did God say to Noah and his sons? ix. 1–3. What command did he give them? 5, 6. What does this mean? What is a "covenant"? With whom, and for what purpose, did God make an agreement? 9–11. What was to be the sign of this covenant? 12–17.

What was the occupation of Noah? 20. For many years after the Flood, how many languages were spoken? xi. 1. On what plain did many dwell? 2. What did they propose

to do? 3, 4. For what? 4. What did Jehovah? 5–8. What was the name of that city? 9. What grandson had Ham? x. 6, 8. What cities did he build? 10. What did Asshur? 11. What noted son had Terah? xi. 26.

If all that precedes the call of Abraham be considered the preface to the Hebrew history, what in this preface differs from our ideas of the natural world? Of the omnipresence of God? What does this preface teach of the origin of death? Of sin? Of languages? Of what nations is Noah the great ancestor? Is the law of capital punishment given to Noah obligatory upon any nation at the present day? What is meant by "cursed" and "blessed," in ix. 25–27? What was there peculiar about the longevity of these times? What are some of the nations that were probably flourishing at the birth of Abraham? What character is ascribed to God in this preface? From the creation, to the birth of Abram, was there any Bible? Were there temples, or orders of priests? What was their form of worship? To what four individuals did God communicate by revelation? What was the object of the author in giving us the stories of this preface? Whence did he obtain them?

# PERIOD I.

## PATRIARCHS. — GENESIS XI. 10 to L. 26.

### LESSON IV.

*Abraham — to his Settlement at Hebron.* — Gen. xi. 27 to xiii.

Where was Abram born? xi. 27, 28. Who was his father? 27. Who were his brothers? 27. Which brother died in Ur? 28. What children did he leave? 29.

Where went Terah and family? 31. What direction was Haran from Ur? What, some years later, caused Abram to leave Haran and his father's family? xii. 1. What promises did Jehovah make to him? 2, 3. What means "all families of the earth"? How, by this removal, did Abram show his faith in God? How old was Abram? 4. What was his wife's name? 5. Had he children? xi. 30. In what did Abram's property consist? 16. Would he be liable to seek plains or mountains for his abode? When he left Haran, what direction did he travel? 5. Whom did he take with him? 5. Who were "the souls that they had gotten in Haran"? Into what country and plain did he come? 6. Where was Sichem? Who occupied the land? 6. What was Abram's first act? 7. What promise was made to him? 7. How did this differ from the former promises? Where did he next go? 8. Did he encamp on a mountain, or between two? In what did he dwell? Read 8–xiii. 4, and relate the story of his going to Egypt, and returning to Bethel. In what direction was Egypt? Why did he

go to Egypt in case of a famine? Why was Abram guilty in calling Sarai his sister? What were the kings of Egypt called? What are we told in xiii. 2? Read from 5–13, and relate this story of the separation of Abram and his nephew. What can we judge from this of the nature of their property? What occurred to Abram after this? 14–17. Where did Abram finally dwell? 18. Where now are the homes of Abram, Lot, and Terah? Where are Haran, Sodom, and Hebron?

## LESSON V.

*Abraham — to the Birth and Weaning of Isaac and the Covenant with Abimelech.* — Gen. xiv. to xxi. 32.

What three friends had Abram? xiv. 13. What was Abram here called? 13. Why? What news reached Abram one day? 13, 14. By whom was Lot taken? 9. What did Abram? 14–16. What should we infer, from ver. 14, as to the size of his tribe? Where was Dan? When so called? Judges xviii. 29. On Abram's return, whom did he meet? Gen. xiv. 17, 18. Relate his interview with Melchizedek and the King of Sodom; 17–24. Who was this Melchizedek?

Who was Abram's steward? xv. 2. Where is Damascus? What promise was renewed to Abram? 3. Relate what followed; 4–21. What birds and animals were used in this sacrifice? 9. What prediction was made concerning Abram's posterity? 13–16. What means "go to thy fathers in peace"? What miracle is recorded here? 17. Its purpose? What does the 3d verse mean? What secondary wife had Abram? xvi. 3. Was this considered wrong? What son did she bear to Abram? 15. How old was Abram? 16.

Thirteen years after this, what rite was instituted? xvii. 10. To what were Abram and Sarai's names changed? 5 and 15. What prayer did Abraham offer with reference to Ishmael? and with what result? 18–20. Read xviii. 16–33, and relate this interview between God and Abraham. Were these angels ever mortals? What trait of Abraham's character was here manifested? What idea had Abraham of God's justice and mercy? What is the meaning of the 19th verse? Was Sodom saved? xix. 23–28. Where went Abraham from Hebron? xx. 1. Where next? xxi. 31. Who was born to him here? xxi. 3. How old was Abraham? 5. How did he celebrate the weaning? 8. What occurred at this feast? 9–21. What covenant did he make with Abimelech? 22–32. Where was Beersheba? What was the nature of slavery in Abraham's tribe?

## LESSON VI.

*Abraham — to his Death.* — Gen. xxii. to xxv. 28.

Read xxii. 1–19, and relate the story of Abraham's trial. Where was Mount Moriah? What was the object of this trial? What is the meaning of "God did tempt Abraham"? What in the story of Job resembles this? see Book of Job.

Did Abraham ever hear from Haran? What? 20–24. How old was Sarah when she died? xxiii. 1. Where was she? 2. How old was Abraham at this time? Where was he? How old was Isaac? Read xxiii., and relate the story. Where did this transaction take place? 18. Was this usual?

What course pursued Abraham to obtain a wife for his son? xxiv. 1–9. Read and relate the story in the twenty-fourth chapter. How long was this after his mother's death? xxv. 20. Was Abraham's servant a praying man? What articles of jewelry are noticed in this chapter? xxiv. 47.

What animals were used by Abraham in going to Mount Moriah, and by Eleazer in going to Haran?

Did Abraham again marry? xxv. 1. How many sons had he? xxv. 1, 2.

What two sons had Isaac? xxv. 27. How old was Isaac when the twins were born? 26. How old was Abraham?

How much longer did Abraham live? 7. To whom did he leave his property? 5. What did he with his other sons? 6. Where was, and what is related of, Ishmael? 12–18.

Where was Abraham buried? 9. Who else was buried here? How long had Abraham been in Canaan? What descendants did he leave? What two sons were present at the burial? 9.

Where dwelt Isaac after his father's death? 11. How old were his twins?

What defect have we noticed in Abraham's character? What acts of faith? Of courtesy? How much of the land did he own? What was his mode of worship? Had God fulfilled his promises to him?

## LESSON VII.

*Jacob and Esau — to their leaving Home.* — Gen. xxvi. to xxix. 14.

Where did Isaac dwell? xxv. 11. Where was Lahai-roi? What were the occupations of Jacob and Esau? xxv. 27. What relation did they hold to their parents? 28. Relate the story of the pottage; 29–34. What is pottage? By what other name was Esau called? 30. What is a birthright? What led Esau to sell his birthright? 32. How does this illustrate the character of each? Relate the story of the venison; xxvii. 1–40. What was supposed to be the effect of a blessing or a curse? Of what sin was Jacob guilty in this [redacted]ir? Rebekah? What is the meaning of "Jacob"? 36.

Why was this appropriate to him? 36. Had Esau married before this? xxvi. 34. How did this affect his parents, and why? 35. What did Rebekah propose to Jacob? Why? 41. What does the question in the 45th verse mean? What did Rebekah say to Isaac? 46. Then what did Isaac? xxviii. 1–4. Then what? 5 and 10. How far was Haran?

What occurred to Jacob on his way to Haran? xxviii. 10–22. What was the substance of Jehovah's promises to Jacob? What does the 16th verse mean? 17th? What do we learn, from this whole story, of Jacob's ideas of God? What occurred on his arrival at Haran? xxix. 1–14. What relation was Laban to Jacob? What does the 15th verse mean?

After Jacob left home, what did Esau do? xxviii. 6–9. How many wives had Esau? Where did Esau afterwards remove? xxxvi. 1–8. Why? 7. Where is Mount Seir? Where now are Isaac, Jacob, Esau? Where was Haran? Padan-aram? Syria?

## LESSON VIII.

*Jacob and Esau—to Jacob's Return Home.*—xxx. to xxxv. 27.

How long did Jacob remain at Haran? xxxi. 38. What was his occupation while here? xxx. 29. What wages did he receive, fourteen of these years? xxxi. 41. What for the other six years? 41. How many children were born to him? xxxv. 23–26. Which of these was born on his return? 18. Had he much wealth? xxx. 43. In what did it consist? How did his brothers-in-law feel towards him? xxxi. 1. How was it with Laban? 2. What command did Jacob receive from Jehovah? 3. What did and said Jacob? 4–7 and 14–16. Relate what followed; 17–21. Where was and what did Laban? 19, 22–25. Where is Mount Gilead? Relate the incidents of this interview; 26–42. What did Laban

then propose? 43, 44. What followed? 45–53. Who was Nahor? Who or what is meant by "the fear of Isaac"? How was the reconciliation of the two parties confirmed? 54. What do you understand by this? What took place the next morning? 55. What do vers. 19 and 30 mean? After the departure of Laban from Mount Gilead, what followed? xxxii. 3–5. What report did these messengers bring back? 6. Then what did Jacob? 7–23. What followed? 24–32. What change took place in Jacob's name? 27, 28. Describe the interview between Jacob and Esau; xxxiii. 1–16. To what place did Jacob afterwards go? 18. Who had been here before? In what did the patriarchs dwell? 18. What did Jacob here purchase? 19. And what did he erect? 20. What else occurred on the way home? xxxv. 1–27. What does ver. 2 means? What does ver. 10 mean? Was Isaac at the same place that he was when Jacob left? Did the patriarchs divide their dwelling between these two places? How long had Jacob been gone? and how large a family and property did he bring home?

## LESSON IX.

*Joseph — to the Beginning of the Famine.* — Gen. xxxvii., xxxix. to xli.

Which of the twelve was Jacob's favorite son? xxxvii. 3. How did he show his preference? 3. What was the occupation of these sons? 2. What three reasons had his brethren for ill feeling towards Joseph? 2, 4, 5. Relate his two dreams; 5–11.

Did these herdsmen go far from home, and stay long? Upon what errand did Jacob send Joseph? 12–14. What occurred to him on the way? 15–17. What occurred to Joseph after he found his brethren? 18–28. Which of the brothers was most brotherly to Joseph? What became of

Joseph? 28, 35, 36. What did his brethren? 29–33. How did this affect Jacob? 34, 35.

Where now was Joseph? Isaac? Jacob? The eleven?

How did Joseph prosper? xxxix. 1–6. Who were the Ishmaelites? What evil next came upon Joseph? 7–20. How did he prosper in prison? 21–23. Who were the chief butler and baker? What was done with them? xl. 1–4. Relate their dreams, and the interpretations thereof; 5–13 and 16–19. What did Joseph say? 14, 15.

What presently occurred? 20–23. Two years after this, who dreamed? xli. 1. Relate these dreams; 2–7. Who was called to interpret them? 8. What did the chief butler say? 9–13.

Then what? 14–36. What then did Pharaoh? 37–45. How old was Joseph at this time? 46. How long had he been in Egypt? Who died at Hebron two years before Joseph's elevation? xxxv. 28, 29. How old then was Jacob? Were most of his sons married?

What followed Joseph's elevation? xli. 47–54.

## LESSON X.

*Joseph. Famine.* — Gen. xli. 55 to l. 26.

What did the Egyptians when the famine commenced? xli. 55, 56. Did the famine extend beyond Egypt? 57. What then? 57. What did Jacob? xlii. 1–3. Who did not go? and why? 4. Who sold the corn in Egypt? 6. Relate their first interview with Joseph; 5–16. What then did Joseph with his brethren? 17. After liberating and sending home the rest of his brethren, which one did he retain in Egypt? 24. Relate what else occurred, and their reception home; 18–38. Relate the incidents of the second journey; xliii. 1–xlv. 15. What command did Pharaoh give? and what did Joseph? 16–24. Then what? 25–28.

Whose authority had Jacob for this removal? xlvi. 1–4. Then what? 5–7, 26, 27. Whom did Jacob send to announce his approach to Joseph? 28. What did Joseph? 29, 30. What did Joseph then propose? 31–34. What followed? xlvii. 1–10. Where did Joseph place his relatives? 11, 12. How old was Jacob? 9. How old was Joseph? Compare xli. 46 with xlv. 11.

How did Joseph manage the affairs of Pharaoh, so as to secure to him all the money, beasts, and lands of the Egyptians? xlvii. 13–21. Who were exempted from this? and why? 22. How did Joseph secure to Pharaoh a fifth part of the produce? 23–26. Where dwelt Jacob and his family? 27. How long did Jacob live in Egypt? 28. What occurred on a visit by Joseph to his father? xlviii. What in this chapter explains the fact, that, in after-times, there was no tribe of Joseph? What do you understand by chap. xlix.? What by the 10th verse?

At what age did Jacob die? xlvii. 28. What followed? l. 1–3. Give some account of the funeral of Jacob; 4–14.

What course pursued his brethren afterwards? 15–18. How did Joseph respond to this? 19–21.

How old was Joseph when he died? 26. What prediction did he make? 24. What request? 25. How long had the family of Jacob been in Egypt? How much longer were they to remain, according to the prediction to Abraham? xv. 13–16. How was the body of Joseph preserved? 26.

## LESSON XI.

### *Review.*

What book have we now finished? What is the meaning of "Genesis"? What is the difference between biography and history? Would you call this book biographical or

historical? What portion of the book have we called a preface? Why? What, in general, are the contents of this preface? According to this preface, what is the origin of sin? Of death? Of languages? Of nations? What family was noted for its ingenuity? What became of Enoch? What do you mean by "translated"? Was there any evidence of the immortality of the race at this time? Why were Adam and Eve expelled from the garden? Who are meant by "us," in such passages as i. 26? What is meant by "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head"? What do you mean by "longevity"? What of the longevity of the antediluvians?

Where was Chaldæa? Where was Abraham born? Where is Haran? To what place did Abraham remove? The names of what five generations of Abraham can you mention who lived at Haran? Why did Abraham leave Haran? What five promises were made by Jehovah to Abraham? How old was Abraham when he entered Canaan? How long did he live in Canaan? Where in Canaan did he dwell? Did he ever return to Haran? What places did he visit? What defect in his character appears? What evidence is there of his courage? courtesy? hospitality? faith? What part of Canaan did he own? Whom did Isaac marry? What children had they? What was the difference between the two, as to personal appearance, occupation, and character? What facts can you mention illustrative of the latter? What caused Jacob to go to Haran? How long was he gone? What difference was there in his condition when he returned? Where did Esau take up his abode? Which son of Jacob became Prime Minister of Egypt? What led to this? How came Jacob and his family to remove to Egypt? How many of them were there? In what part of Egypt did they dwell? By what two names was Abram called? Sarai? Jacob? Esau? What nations descended from Abraham? From Lot? How many years from the creation to the deluge? From

the deluge to the call of Abraham? From the call of Abraham to Jacob's going down to Egypt? How many more centuries from the creation to Jacob's going down to Egypt, than from the present time to the birth of Christ? During these twenty-three centuries, had there been any Bible? Any communications from God? What? How were these preserved? Were there any temples? Priests? What was the form of worship? What is the meaning of Gen. xlix. 10? What was the law of capital punishment given to Noah? What was the origin of the rainbow? What ideas of God appear in the Book of Genesis? What ideas of nature? Of blessing and cursing? Of immortality?

# PERIOD II.

## RETURN OF THE HEBREWS.

### LESSON XII.

*Descendants of Jacob. Moses.* — Exod. i. to iv. 28.

By what other name was Jacob called? Why are his descendants called Hebrews? How many sons came from Palestine to Egypt? How many descendants? What brief account have we of these seventy? i. 1–6. In after-generations, did the number of Hebrews increase? 7. Was Egypt the promised abode of the patriarchs and their descendants? In what part of Egypt did they dwell? What was the prediction concerning their abode in Egypt and return to Canaan?

What change in the Egyptian government took place? 8. What does this mean? What did the new king fear? 9, 10. In what part of Egypt was Goshen? Why should this add to the king's fears? Why were the Hebrews called "children of Israel"? Were they literally "more and mightier than" the Egyptians? What various measures did the king pursue to prevent this? 11–22. What incident illustrates the hard condition of the Hebrews? ii. 1–4. What became of this child? 5–10. What was the usual fate of the Hebrew infants?

Did the oppression of the Hebrews continue for many years? Was Moses well educated? What two events exhibit the disposition of Moses and the condition of the

Hebrews? 11–14. How did this affect Moses' relation to Pharaoh? 15. What did Moses? 15. How old was Moses supposed to be?

Where was Midian? What occurred at Midian? 15–20. After this, what did Moses decide to do? 21. Whom did he marry? 21. What was Moses' occupation while in Midian? iii. 1. Where is Horeb? Where did Moses lead his flock? 1. What did he once see here? 2. What followed? 3–6. What had God noticed? 7, 9. What was the purpose of his present manifestation? 8. Whom did he purpose to send as a deliverer? 10. What was Moses directed to do? 16, 17. Who were the elders? For what were they to petition Pharaoh? 18. What would be the result? 19–22. Who was Moses to tell the elders had appeared to him? 13–16. What miracles was he to work to prove his authority? iv. 1–9. Who was appointed to aid Moses? 10–17. After Moses delivered the people, where was he first to conduct them? iii. 12. After this, what did Moses? iv. 18. Why might Moses now return in safety? 19. Who came to meet Moses? 27. What did Moses tell Aaron? 28. How old were Moses and Aaron at this time? vii. 7. How long had Moses been absent from Egypt?

## LESSON XIII.

*Moses. Plagues.* — Exod. iv. 29 to x. 27.

What were the principal men among the Hebrews called? iv. 29. What meeting was presently called? 29. With what result? 29–31. What led them to believe? 30, 31. Relate Moses' first interview with Pharaoh; v. 1–5. Why was Pharaoh ignorant of Jehovah? Whom did the Egyptians worship? What people alone recognized Jehovah as their God? How did this first interview affect the condition

of the Hebrews? 6–14. What did the Hebrew officers? and with what result? 15–19. Whom did they meet? and what say to them? 20 and 21. To whom did Moses go? 22. What did he say to Jehovah? 22, 23. What did Jehovah reply? vi. 1–8. How did the Hebrews receive this message? 9. Relate what Jehovah next communicated to Moses; 10–12, and vii. 1–9. What means vii. 1? How does this illustrate the prophetical office? What took place at Moses' second interview with Pharaoh? 10–13. What is meant here by "he hardened Pharaoh's heart"?

Relate the story of the first plague; 14–25. What means the 22d verse? What river is referred to in the 15th verse? Relate the story of the second plague; viii. 1–15. What promise did Pharaoh fail to keep? Why does it say in ver. 1, "Let *my* people go"? Whom did Pharaoh worship? Relate the story of the third plague; 16–19. What is said of the magicians? 18, 19. Relate the story of the fourth plague; 20–32. How were the Hebrews favored? 22. What means ver. 26? For what were Moses and Aaron petitioning? 27. Relate the story of the fifth plague; ix. 1–7. The sixth; 8–12. What warning was given of the seventh plague? and with what result? 13–21. What means ver. 16? Relate the story of the seventh plague; 22–35. Relate the story of the eighth plague; x. 1–20. What is the meaning of ver. 1 and 2? What said Pharaoh's counsellors at this time? 7. How did Pharaoh show his fickleness? Relate the story of the ninth plague; 20–26. What said Pharaoh to Moses at the close of this interview? 28. What did Moses reply? 29.

## LESSON XIV.

*Tenth Plague. Passover and Exodus.* — xii. to xv. 21.

If the Hebrews left Egypt permanently, what loss would it be to the nation? What change was Moses directed to

make? xii. 1, 2. What is meant by the "congregation of Israel," in ver. 3? What were the Hebrews to do on the tenth day of this month? 3–5. How long were they to keep the lamb? 6. When were they to kill it? 6. What were they to do with its blood? 7, 22. Why? 13. How was the lamb to be cooked? 8, 9. What were they to eat with it? 8. What were they to do with what remained? 10. How were they to eat it? 11. What was to occur on that night? 12. Why was it called the Feast of the Passover? 13, 27. What feast was a part of this, or intimately connected with it? 15–17. What was the penalty of eating leavened bread during the feast? 19. Who should eat of the Feast of the Passover? 43–49. Who are meant by "the gods of Egypt," in ver. 12? What tenth plague was threatened? 12. How were the Hebrews to be protected? 22, 23. What was the name of this feast? Did the Hebrews observe this first feast as directed? 28. What occurred while they were partaking of it? 29. How general was this affliction? 30. What did Pharaoh? 30–32. And the Egyptians? 33. And the Hebrews? 34 and 37. What mean ver. 35 and 36? Who accompanied them? 38. How many Hebrews went out of Egypt? 37. Which was the shortest way to the promised land? xiii. 17. Why did not Jehovah lead them that way? 17. Where was Rameses? Where did they go from Succoth? 20. How long had the Hebrews been in Egypt? xii. 40–42. What did Moses take with him? xiii. 19.

How was the nation guided in its journeyings? 21. What did Jehovah say to Moses? xiv. 1–4. What did Pharaoh? 5–9. Relate what followed; 10–31. What means ver. 19? Then what song was sung? xv. 1–19. What did Miriam? 20, 21.

## LESSON XV.

*Journey from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. Decalogue-day.* — Exod. xv. 22 to xxiv. 3.

From the Red Sea, where did Moses lead the people? xv. 22. What occurred at Marah? 23–26. What occurred at the wilderness of Sin? xvi. 1–36. What mean ver. 32–36? What holyday was here observed? 22–25. Has such a day been noticed before? What occurred at Rephidim? xvii. 1–7. What else occurred here? 8–16. What think you of ver. 16? Who came to him here? xviii. 1–6. What followed? 7–12. What plan of Jethro's did Moses adopt? 13–26.

How soon, after leaving Egypt, did the nation arrive at Sinai? xix. 1, 2. What was Moses' first act upon its arrival? 3. What message did Jehovah send to the nation? 3–6. What answer did Moses carry back to Jehovah? 7–9. What second message did Jehovah send to the people? 10–15. What occurred on the third day after this? 16–25. Then what spake Jehovah? xx. 1–17. What means ver. 3? How does the teaching of ver. 4 differ from that of ver. 3? What means "jealous God," in ver. 5? What mean ver. 5, 6? What is it to keep a day "holy"? What effect had all this upon the people? 18–20. Then what did Moses? 21. What did Jehovah communicate to Moses? 22–xxiii. 33. Could a Hebrew be sold to a Hebrew as a servant? xxi. 2. What was the law concerning the Hebrew servant? 2–6. What was the penalty for man-stealing? 16. What was the law concerning the treatment of servants? 20, 21, 26, and 27. What was the law concerning witches? xxii. 18; Lev. xix. 31. What is the meaning of Exod. xxii. 28? What was the law concerning foreigners? 21, xxiii. 9; Lev. xix. 33, 34. What was the law concerning the needy?

Exod. xxii. 22–27, xxiii. 11; Lev. xix. 10. How was every seventh day observed? Exod. xxiii. 12. How was the seventh year observed? 10, 11. How many annual feasts did they observe? and what were they? 14–17. What commands and promises were given? 20–33. What angel is here referred to? At the close of this interview, what invitation was given to Moses? xxiv. 1, 2. Then what did Moses? and what said the people? 3.

When was the Decalogue and this portion of the law given? How long was this after the Feast of the Passover? What feast is supposed to commemorate this? What is the meaning of "Pentecost"?

## LESSON XVI.

*Moses in the Mount. — The Tabernacle.*

Did Moses make any record of the law which he had received? xxiv. 4. What did he do the next morning? 4–8. What does this mean? What next occurred? 9–11. After this, where went Moses and Joshua? 12–18. Whom did Moses leave in charge? 14. How long was he gone? 18. During this time in general, what instructions did he receive? xxv. 1–xxxi. 17. At the close of this interview, what did Moses receive? xxxi. 18. What do we learn from ver. 12–17? What does "finger of God" mean, in ver. 18? What occurred during Moses' absence? xxxii. 1–6. What mean ver. 4 and 5? When Jehovah noticed this, what conversation took place between him and Moses? 7–14. Relate the descent of Moses and Joshua from the mount, and what followed; 15–29. What occurred the next day? 30–35. What means "an atonement for your sin," in ver. 30? What means ver. 33? Who is the angel heretofore spoken of, and again alluded to in ver. 34? Were the two tables renewed? Ans. They were.

Did the people enter heartily into the work of the tabernacle? xxxv. 20–29. What two persons were chosen as overseers of the work? 30–35. Who were associated with these two? xxxvi. 2. How did Moses restrain the liberality of the people? 6, 7. Give a general description of the tabernacle; xl. When was the tabernacle set up? 17. Who was to be high priest? and who were to be common priests? xxviii. 1. What were the ceremonies at the dedication of the tabernacle and the ordination of the priests? Lev. viii. and ix.; Exod. xxix. In Exod. xl. 9 and 11, what mean "hallow" and "sanctify"?

Who officiated at this consecration? How many days did these ceremonies continue? Lev. viii. 33–36; ix. 1. What means Exod. xxix. 37? How was it shown that the tabernacle was accepted? Exod. xl. 34; Lev. ix. 24. What was the tradition among the Jews concerning this fire? Ans. That it was holy, and not extinguished until the Babylonian captivity; and was then preserved in a peculiar manner, as we may learn hereafter. What presents were brought at the dedication? and by whom? Num. vii. What is the meaning of ver. 89?

In what did the children of Israel dwell? What is a tabernacle? Who was the king of the nation? What was his tent? Who were peculiarly his servants?

## LESSON XVII.

### *The Priesthood and the Sacrifices.*

What whole tribe was given to aid the priests? Num. iii. 6–9. In whose stead? iv. 44, 45. What mean ver. 45–51? What were the ceremonies at the setting apart of the Levites? viii. 5–14. To what tribe did Aaron and his sons belong? What were the peculiar duties of the high priest? Lev. xvi.: Num. xxvii. 21. What were the duties of common priests,

besides the temple-services? Deut. xvii. 8–13, xx. 1–4; Lev. xiii., xiv., x. 11; Num. v. 8–16. What were the duties of the Levites? Num. i. 50–54, iii. 5–9, xviii. 1–6. How were the priests to be supported? Deut. xviii. 3–5; Num. iii. 44–51; Lev. vii. 1–14 and 28–38. How were the Levites to be supported? Num. xviii. 20–24, xxxv. 1–8.

Whence now did Jehovah speak to Moses? Lev. i. 1 and Num. vii. 89. What animals and birds were used in sacrifices? Lev. i. 3, 10, 14.

What is the difference in the meaning of "sacrifice," "oblation," "offering," and "gift"? What was the nature of the burnt-offering? What is a peace-offering? What is the difference between a sin-offering and a trespass-offering? What are meat and drink offerings? Were sin-offerings ever brought for violations of the civil law? For what were sin-offerings brought? Lev. v. 1–6. What could the very poor bring for a sin-offering? 11–13. What else of interest is there in the sacrificial laws of the Hebrews? i.–vii. What was the object of the Hebrew ritual?

What two articles were forbidden to be eaten? vii. 22–27. What do you mean by "atonement"? see Exod. xxix. 37 and Lev. xvi. 32–34. What do you mean by "vicarious"? Do we find the doctrine of vicarious atonement recognized by the Hebrews in these sacrifices? see especially Lev. xvi. Where did Jehovah visibly manifest himself? Lev. xvi. 2. Could the high-priest at all times enter this place? 2. How often? 34. What is the purpose of this whole service? What is the day called? and why? How many goats were used in this service? 7. What means ver. 8? What was to be done with the people's goat? 20–22. Why was so much blood used in cleansing the tabernacle? What means ver. 20? What incident is recorded in x. 1–11? What, in general, was the law concerning clean and unclean animals? xi., especially ver. 3. What was the law concerning Nazarites? Num. vi. What was the law concerning vows? Lev. xxvii.

## LESSON XVIII.

*Journeyings.* — Num. x. to xxii. 1.

How long did the nation remain at Mount Sinai? Num. x. 11, 12, comp. with Exod. xix. 1. How could the nation tell when to march, and when to halt? Exod. xl. 36–38. What went before the army? Num. x. 33 and 34. What said Moses when they marched and when they halted? 35, 36. Whom did Moses invite to accompany him? 29–32. What occurred at Taberah? xi. 1–3. What occurred at Kibroth-hattaavah? 4–34. What do ver. 24–29 mean? What occurred at Hazeroth? xii. Who is referred to in ver. 1? How did God generally make his communications to prophets? 6. What is the difference between a vision and a dream? What means ver. 7? How did God speak to Moses? 8. What does this mean? Who wrote the third verse? Relate the story of the spies; xiii. 1–25. What different reports and impressions did they make? 26–33. What was the result of their report? xiv. 1–10. Who suddenly appeared before the people? 10. What did Jehovah say to Moses? 11, 12. Reply? 13–19. Result? 20–35. What became of the spies? 36–39. What occurred the next morning? 40–45. What occurred during these thirty-eight years of the nation's wanderings? xv. to xix. Were all the ritualistic laws observed? Josh. v. 2–11; Amos v. 25. How formidable a rebellion did Korah lead off? Num. xvi. 1–3. Give some account of this rebellion; xvi. When did the nation return to Kadesh? xx. 1. Who died at Kadesh? 1. What sin did Moses commit here? 2–13. What else occurred here? 14–21. What occurred at Mount Hor? 22–xxi. 3. What occurred from Mount Hor till the nation arrived at the east of the Dead Sea? 4–20. Where is Pisgah? To whom did Israel send messengers? and for what? 21, 22. Result? 23–30. What other conquests did they make? 31–35.

## LESSON XIX.

### *The Plain of Moab.*

Where had the nation taken up its abode? Num. xxii. 1. How much territory did it occupy? What two nations united to subdue the Hebrews? 2–4. What course did they first pursue? 5–xxiv. 25. What is "divination"? Where did Balaam dwell? xxii. 5. What means ver. 6? Is it certain, from ver. 18, that Balaam worshipped only Jehovah? What change is indicated in Balaam's mode of operation? xxiv. 1, 2. What means ver. 16? 17–19? How were the Midianites finally disposed of? xxxi. 1–12. What became of Balaam? 8. What was the character of Balaam? 16. What of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh? xxxii. Who were to be appointed to divide the land of Canaan, when conquered? xxxiv. 16–29. What were the Levites to have for their possession? xxxv. 1–5 and 7. What was the law concerning the cities of refuge? 6 and 9–34.

When did Moses address the nation? Deut. i. 3. How severely was idolatry to be punished? xiii. What superstitions were forbidden? xviii. 9–14. Have we superstitions similar to any of these? What were they to have instead? 15–22. What was the work of the prophet? What is the meaning of ver. 18? What do you understand by ver. 22? When they crossed Jordan, what ceremonies did they perform? xxvii. and xxviii. How much of the law is indicated in xxvii. 3? When Moses wrote the law, into whose charge did he give it? xxxi. 9. What were they to do with it? 10–13. Whom was Moses to appoint as his successor? Num. xxvii. 18–23. What is the meaning of ver. 21? What was Moses' promise? Deut. iii. 27, 28. Where went Moses? xxxiv. 1. What then? 1–6. How old was Moses?

7. How did the nation show its respect for him? 8. Who succeeded him? 9. What is said of Moses? 10–12.

## LESSON XX.

*The Conquest. The Division.* — Josh. i. to xxiv.

What said Jehovah to Joshua after the death of Moses? i. 1–9. What, according to this, were to be the boundaries of the promised land? What then did Joshua? 10–18. Relate the story of the two spies sent to Jericho; ii. The story of the crossing the Jordan; iii. and iv. Where is Gilgal? What effect had their arrival upon the Canaanites? v. 1. What followed the crossing of the Jordan? 2–12. Relate the interview between Joshua and the angel at Jericho; 13–15 and vi. 2–5. The story of the conquest of Jericho; 6–27. What place was next attacked? vii. 2–4. Result? 5. What followed? 6–26. Relate the story of the taking of Ai; viii. 1–29. What command of Moses did Joshua obey? 30–35. What is the meaning of ver. 32? Relate the story of the Gibeonites; ix. 3–27. What combination was formed against Gibeon? x. 1–5. What did the Gibeonites? 6. What followed? 6–43. What northern confederacy was formed against the Hebrews? xi. 1–5. What followed? 6–14. What other conquests did Joshua make? 15–23.

What was given to Caleb? and what is told of him? xiv. 6–15 and xv. 13–19. Where was the tabernacle set up? xviii. 1. What prophecy was thus fulfilled? How was the land divided? 10 and xix. 51. What was given to Joshua? 49 and 50. What is stated in xxi. 43–45? Relate the story of the return of the two tribes and a half, and what followed; xxii. Where were the bones of Joseph buried? xxiv. 32. What two speeches did Joshua make to the people

in his old age? xxiii. 1–xxiv. 28. What means ver. 26? How old was Joshua when he died? 29. Where was he buried? 30. Where was Eleazar, the high priest, buried? 33. Who succeeded him? 33. What is remarked in ver. 31?

## LESSON XXI.

### *Review.*

How many centuries were there from the creation, to the birth of Abraham? During this long period, were there any chosen people? To how many and what persons did God communicate? What was his purpose in each of these four cases? From the nature of these communications, may we not infer that he made many similar ones to other persons?

Who was the founder of the Hebrew nation? Of what nation was he? How did Abram learn the doctrine of the one God? How was this doctrine probably held by most Asiatic nations? How many centuries from the birth of Abram to the time when Jacob went down to Egypt? Ans. Nearly three. What is the meaning of "God called Abram"? For what did God invite Abram to become the founder of the nation? Where dwelt Abram, Isaac, and Jacob, during a greater portion of these three centuries? What was their occupation, and mode of life? What possessions had the patriarchs? What landed property did they possess? At what two places did they chiefly dwell? Had they any Bible? Temples? Class of priests? Prophets? What was their mode of worship? Who offered the sacrifices? Was prayer customary with the patriarchs? Was it customary with all nations? What was the origin of prayer and sacrifices? To what six persons did Jehovah communicate during these three centuries? In what four ways did

he make these communications? What did he communicate to Abraham concerning his posterity? What, in general, was the nature of his communications to the other five?

What was the occasion of Jacob and his family's going to Egypt? What prediction was thus fulfilled? How many "sons of Jacob" (or "Israel") went down to Egypt? Had the patriarchs participated in the favors promised by Jehovah to their posterity? How long did the nation remain in Egypt? (see Exod. xii. 40; Acts vii. 6.) To what number had the "sons of Jacob" increased while in Egypt? What, in general, had been the condition of the nation? Did any of the Hebrews, while in Egypt, receive communications from Jehovah, excepting Moses and Aaron? What predictions did Jacob make at his death? What prediction did Joseph make at his death? Where did Jacob and Joseph obtain this knowledge? In what ways did Jehovah communicate to Moses? What, in general, was the nature of these communications? As the nation passed out of Egypt, what three predictions would it remember? What other prediction would its increasing number suggest? During the Hebrews' sojourn in Egypt, had they any Bible? Had they any written history? If not, how were the stories of the past, and the communications from Jehovah, preserved? Just before the nation left Egypt, who had been selected for priests? What was appointed to furnish sacrifices and the like? What annual feast was instituted to commemorate the nation's deliverance? Is it known that the Hebrews borrowed many of the manners and customs of the Egyptians? What, in general, is the history of the nation while in Egypt?

How many years from the exodus of the Hebrews to the death of Joshua? Ans. About fifty. What, in general, is the history of the nation during this time? To whom had Jehovah communicated during these fifty years? What, in general, was the substance of these communications? How many of those who had left Egypt entered Canaan? At the

death of Joshua, what predictions may be said to have been fulfilled as to the numbers of the people, and the land occupied?

Was the land of Canaan now entirely occupied by the Hebrews? What was the religious character of the remnants of nations dwelling among the Hebrews? What were their superstitions and practices? Why were the laws of non-intercourse between the Hebrews and Canaanites so rigid?

What seems to have been the form of government of the Hebrew nation? Was there any Sanhedrim at this time? What is known of the seventy appointed at Kibroth-hattaavah to aid Moses? Was there any national council? Who had charge of each city? What was the law concerning slavery? How did the law demand the poor and the foreigner to be treated?

How were their armies summoned and organized? What, in general, were the military laws of the Hebrews?

Where was the tabernacle located? What was its purpose? Of what use was it to those out of Shiloh? What religious customs did the Hebrews observe at home? What three kinds of sacrifices had they? and what was their object? Was there any thing vicarious in any of these? What were their three annual feasts, and the purport of each? What annual fast-day had they? and what was its purpose? What sacred day was observed each week? How was it observed by the nation? What sacred day was observed each month? How was every seventh year observed? Every fiftieth? What were the four orders of sacred persons, and the duties of each? Did they serve the people in any except a religious way? How did they consult Jehovah? How did Jehovah communicate to them and others? Where did they dwell? Does the religious ritual of the Hebrews resemble that of other nations?

What was "the book of the law"? Who wrote in this book? Had the nation any other Bible? Had it any

statute-book? Had it any history? What books are lost? How numerous were the copies of the book of the law? How did the people learn its contents?

What relation held Jehovah to other nations, — *e. g.*, Egyptians, Canaanites? If other nations had learned the whole Hebrew code of laws, would it have been obligatory upon them? What of doctrine had the Hebrew nation learned through revelation? Why did Jehovah not communicate himself to other nations? In his relation to the Hebrews, how was he seeking the world's good? Why were the Canaanites displaced? Was formality or spirituality demanded by the law? How was it fostered?

Did the Hebrews know aught of immortality? What was their idea of angels? How did their ideas of God differ from those of other nations? How did this affect their prayers to Jehovah? What were their ideas of God's providence?

Through how many books have we now been? By whom were they written? What is known of the authorship and purpose of the Book of Job? When was it written?

Are there any predictions concerning Jesus of Nazareth previous to this date? Are there any concerning a Messiah? What is the meaning of Gen. iii. 15, xlix. 10; and Deut. xviii. 18?

# PERIOD III.

## THE JUDGES.

### LESSON XXII.

*Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, and Barak.* — Judges i. to v.

After the death of Joshua, who led in the remaining conquests? i. 2. Why? 1. What means "asked the Lord," ver. 1? What tribe united with Judah? 3. With what success? 4–20. What of Caleb and Othniel? 12–15. What of the Kenites? 16. What is the meaning of ver. 19? After what time must the Book of Judges have been written, according to ver. 8 and 21? compare 2 Sam. v. 6–9. Was the land completely conquered? 21–36. Who are meant by "the house of Joseph," in ver. 22? What had occurred at Bethel in the times of the patriarchs? What relation were the Canaanites compelled to hold to the Hebrews? 28. What message was in consequence received? ii. 1–5. Into what sin did the nation fall? 11–13. Who are Baal and Ashtaroth? When they did thus, how did Jehovah punish them? 14 and 15. When they repented, who were raised up as deliverers? 16.

*Mesopotamia. Othniel.* — Who was the first enemy? iii. 8. Who was the first deliverer? 9–11. How long were they in servitude? 8. How long had they peace? 11.

*Moab. Ehud.* — Who was the second enemy? 12. Who united with them? 13. Who was the second deliverer? 15.

Relate the story of this deliverance; 15–29. How long did rest follow? 30. What is the meaning of ver. 20?

*Philistines. Shamgar.* — Who was the third enemy? 31. Who was the third deliverer? 31.

*Canaanites. Deborah and Barak.* — Who was the fourth enemy? iv. 2. What instruments of war had he? 3. Who was Deborah? 4. What is the meaning of ver. 5? What did she? 6–9? What followed? 10–17. Relate the affair of Jael and Sisera; 18–22. Read the song of Deborah; v. How long a peace followed? 31. Where was Mesopotamia? Moab? Philistia? Canaan?

## LESSON XXIII.

*Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon.* — Judges vi. to xii.

*Midian. Gideon.* — Who was the fifth enemy? vi. 1. Where was Midian? What have we heard of the Midianites before? How severely did Midian afflict the Hebrews? 2–6. When they repented, whom did Jehovah send to them? 7 and 8. What do you know of the prophetical office? What said the prophet to them? 8–10. Was not this according to God's covenant with them? Where was Ophrah? Who presently received a visit from an angel? 11. Relate this interview; 11–24. What occurred that night? 25–27. What occurred the next morning? 28–32. Relate what followed; 33–viii. 21. What do you think of his treatment of the Ephraimites? 1–3. After this deliverance, what proposition was made to Gideon? 22. What was his reply? 23. What further is recorded of Gideon? 24, 25.

*Abimelech, Tola, Jair.* — Relate the affair of Gideon's son Abimelech; ix. What god did the Shechemites worship? 4. What is related of Tola and Jair? x. 1–5.

*Ammon. Jephthah.* — Of what sin was the nation again guilty? 6. What two enemies were brought against the Hebrews? 7. What tribes suffered most from Ammon? 8. What other tribes suffered from them? 9. When the nation cried to Jehovah, what answer did it receive? 10–14. What then did the people say? 15. And do? 16. Where were the two armies encamped? 17. Who was Jephthah? xi. 1–3. How did they secure him for a general? 4–11. What do you understand by ver. 11? What course did Jephthah pursue? 12–33. How long was this after the conquest? 26. What occurred after his success? 30–40. Relate his affair with the Ephraimites; xii. 1–6.

*Elon, Ibzan, Abdon.* — What of Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon? 8–15. Did these judges perform any other service except that of military generals?

## LESSON XXIV.

*Samson, Micah. Civil War. Ruth and Naomi.* — Judges xiii. to xxi. — Ruth i. to iv.

*Philistines. Samson.* — What enemy now vexed Israel? xiii. 1. What was a Nazarite? What was Samson predicted to be? xiii. 5. Relate the story of Samson's birth; xiii. What did he begin to do? 25. Where were Zorah and Eshtaol? What do you mean by "the Spirit of the Lord began to move him"? compare xiv. 5, 6, 19. What of Samson's marriage and riddle? xiv. and xv. 1–8. What was the result? 9–20. What else is told of Samson? xvi.

Relate the story of Micah; xvii. What light does this throw upon the religious condition of the nation? Relate the story of the Danites; xviii. How does this illustrate the social and political condition of the times? Relate the story of the war with the Benjamites; xix.–xxi. Where was Moab? From whom did the Moabites descend? Whom

did the Moabites worship? What was the law among the Hebrews concerning gleanings for the poor? What was a Levirate widow? Relate the story of Ruth and Naomi; Ruth i.–iv. Where was all important business transacted? Who was the great-grandson of Ruth; iv. 22. How do these stories illustrate the times of the judges?

How long time elapsed from the death of Joshua to the death of Samson? How large a portion of this time was the nation in servitude? What was their besetting sin? What evils resulted from this? What nations did Jehovah employ to chastise them? What messenger did he send to them? What is the difference between an angel and a prophet? Between an angel and a spirit (of man)? What was the office of these judges in times of war? In times of peace? Was the whole nation subject to a foreign power at any one time? Did any one judge rule over the whole nation? What history can you give of the tabernacle up to this time? What of the priests and Levites? What notice is taken of the Mosaic law or ritual during this time? How were the revealed purposes of Jehovah accomplished?

## LESSON XXV.

*Review.*

What do you understand by a patriarch? Who were called the three patriarchs of the Hebrew nation? What do you understand by an absolute monarch? How did a patriarch differ from an absolute monarch? How many near or remote relatives had the patriarchs in their tribe? How numerous were the members of the tribe under the patriarchs? Of whom was the tribe composed? To whom were the Hebrews subject in Egypt? To what extent were they allowed to govern themselves? What was the form of government in the wilderness? What during the time

of the judges? How did the form of government during the kingdom differ from that of the judges? Of the patriarchs? What petty kingdom started during the times of the judges? What woman, at one time, was leader in the redemption of Israel? Where did the patriarchs dwell principally? What was the capital of the kingdom during the times of the judges? What nations at any time subjected the Hebrews? What nations were subject to the Hebrews?

What was the form of worship during the times of the patriarchs? What change in the form of worship did Moses make? What is the difference between the priesthood of the patriarchal period and that of the nation's sojourn in Egypt? Between the priesthood of the Egyptian period and that established by Moses? What are high places? Who are "sons of Belial"? Who were Baal and Ashtaroth? What can you tell of their worship? How rigid were the laws against idolatry and polytheism? Against what superstitions were they equally severe?

Where was Beersheba? By what other name had it been called? Where was Hebron? By what other name had that been called? What had occurred here? Where was the Valley of Eschol? By what other name was it called? What had taken place there? Where was Bethlehem? What had occurred here? Where was Jerusalem? By what other name had it been called? What had occurred there? Where was Kerjath-jearim? What was there of interest connected with this place? Where was Ramah? What was there of interest connected with this place? What of Gibeon? Gibeah? Bethel? Jericho? Gilgal? Shechem? Ebal and Gerizim? Dan? Gilead? Damascus? Tob? Hamath? Haran? Mesopotamia? Ur? Syria? Padan-aram? Phœnicia? Sidon? Philistia? Moab? Ammon? Edom? Amalek? Egypt?

# PERIOD IV.

# THE KINGDOM.

## LESSON XXVI.

*Samuel, Saul.* — 1 Sam. i. to xv.

Relate the story of Samuel's birth and consecration; i. 1–ii. 11. What festival is referred to in i. 3? Who was high-priest? 11. What is the meaning of ver. 12? How did Eli's sons conduct? 12–17. What were their names? 34. Who was "the man of God"? 27. What did he say to Eli? 27–36. What is the meaning of iii. 1? Relate the vision of Samuel; 2–14. What occurred the next morning? 15–18. How generally was Samuel recognized as a prophet? 19 and 20. What is the meaning of ver. 21?

What enemy still harassed the nation? iv. 1 and 2. With what result had a battle been fought? 2. What did the elders then propose to bring? 3. What followed? 4–11. Result? 12–22. What became of the ark? v. 1–vii. 2. How did Samuel reform the people? 3–6. What followed? 7–14. What was Samuel's circuit as civil judge? 15–17. In his old age, whom did he associate with him as judges? viii. 1 and 2. Where? 2. What was their character? 3. What petition presented the elders to Samuel? 4 and 5. Relate the story of this conference between Samuel and the elders; 6–22. Relate the story of Saul's pursuit after the asses; ix. 1–10. Of his visit to Samuel; 11–x. 8. Of his return; 9–16. The second meeting of the elders; 17–25.

What means ver. 25? Where was Saul's home? 26. Who went with him? 26. Who opposed him? 27. Relate the account of his war with Ammon; xi. 1–11. What followed? 11–xii. 25. Relate Saul's conflict with the Philistines; xiii.–xiv. 46. Over whom else did he gain victories? 47 and 48. Relate his expedition against Amalek; xv. How did Samuel and Saul part? 34 and 35.

How extensive was Saul's kingdom at this time? How completely was it established?

## LESSON XXVII.

*Saul and David.* — 1 Sam. xvi. to xxiv.

Relate the story of Samuel's visit to Bethlehem; xvi. 1–13. What change took place in Saul? 14. What did his servants propose? 14–18. What was the result? 19–23. What is the meaning of verses 10, 14–16, and 23? What view of God's providence is here presented? How long did David remain at court? Relate the story of David and Goliath; xvii. What followed? 55–xviii. 4. What office did David hold after this? 5. What occurred on the return from the war? 5–7. How did this affect Saul? 8 and 9. What is the meaning of ver. 9? Of ver. 10? How did Saul behave towards David? 10–13. How popular was David? 14–16. Relate Saul's persecutions of David; 17–xx. 42. What relation was David now to Saul? What do we learn of prophesying, from xviii. 10 and xix. 20–24? Whose friendship is beautifully illustrated in all this? Relate what followed; xxi. 1–xxii. 1. Where is Nob? What bread is referred to in xxi. 6? Was the tabernacle at Nob? Where was Gath? Who came to David at the cave of Adullam? xxii. 1 and 2. Where next went David? 3 and 4. Who advised his return? 5. What cruel deed did Saul? 6–19.

Who fled to David? 20–23. What next did David? xxiii. 1–13. What means "inquired of the Lord," in ver. 2, 4? How does this illustrate the use of the oracle? Was it used for aught save state purposes? What did Jonathan? 14–18. Relate Saul's next two attempts upon David; 19–xxiv. 22. What prophet died about this time? xxv. 1. How did the nation show their respect to Samuel? 1.

Relate what you know of the life of Samuel. What may be learned from this of the nature of the prophetical office? What other prophets have been alluded to? What know you of them? What is the difference between the mediatorial office of the high-priest and the prophet?

## LESSON XXVIII.

*Saul and David.* — 1 Sam. xxv. to 2 Sam. i.

Relate the story of David and Nabal; 1 Sam. xxv. 1–38. What is meant, in ver. 25, by "a man of Belial"? What means, in ver. 38, "the Lord smote Nabal"? What became of Abigail? 38–42. Whom else did David marry? 43. Where was his first wife? 44. How many wives had Abraham? Isaac? Jacob? Esau? Moses? David? What other attempt made Saul upon David? xxvi. What means "Lord's anointed," in ver. 11? Where then went David? xxvii. 1–4. What did Achish give David? 5–7. How long was David in Philistia? 7. What did he? 8–12.

What old enemy again marched against Saul? xxviii. 1–4. Where did the two armies encamp? 4. What three modes are alluded to in ver. 6, by which Jehovah communicated with the Hebrews? What form of superstition was there in those days? 7. How did the Philistine army affect Saul? 5. Relate his interview with the spirit-medium; 7–25. Why did Saul go in disguise, and by night? 8. Why was

the woman afraid? 9. Did Saul see Samuel? Was this affair of Saul's wrong, according to what we have learned of the Hebrew law? What had Saul himself, in his better days, done in obedience to this law? 9. Who was in the Philistine army? xxix. 2. Why was he sent back? 1–11. What did David on his return? xxx. Where is Aphek? Jezreel? Gilboa? Endor? Relate the story of the battle between the Hebrews and Philistines; xxxi. When did David hear of this? 2 Sam. i. 1 and 2. Relate what followed; 1–27. What is stated in 1 Chron. x. 13 and 14? Relate what you can of the life of Saul. What do we learn from this concerning the duties of the Hebrew king? What different relation held the prophet, priest, and king to Jehovah and the Hebrews?

## LESSON XXIX.

*David and Ishbosheth.* — 2 Sam. ii. to ix.

Where was David? i. 1. After the death of Saul, what did David? ii. 1. What then? 2–4. What was David's first act? 4–7. Over what was David king? 7. Who reigned over the rest of the nation? 8–10. Who was Ishbosheth's general? 8. Who was David's? 13. What two brothers had Joab? 18. What relation was the mother of these three to David? 1 Chron. ii. 15, 16. Relate the battle between the generals of these two kings; 2 Sam. ii. 12–32. Did the civil war continue? iii. 1. How did David recover his favorite wife, and secure a league with Ishbosheth's general? 2–21. Relate the circumstances of the death of Abner; 22–27, 30. What said David? 28, 29. How did David manifest his grief? 31–39. What means ver. 39? What relation were the sons of Zeruiah to David? What was the end of Ishbosheth? iv. 1–7. What was done with

the head of Ishbosheth? 8. How were Rechab and Baanah received by David? 9–12. What did David with the head of Ishbosheth? 12.

What followed? v. 1–3. How old was David when he began to reign? 4. What means "Israel and Judah," in ver. 5? How long did David reign in Hebron over Judah? 5. What place did David presently take? 6–10. What now was his capital? Who built David's palace? 11. What two battles were fought? 17–25. What did David propose to remove to his capital? vi. 2. Relate the story of its removal; vi.; 1 Chron. xv. and xvi. What did David next propose? 2 Sam. vii. 2. What followed? 3–29. What promise to David is mentioned in ver. 12–17? What means ver. 18? How extensive were David's conquests? viii. Where was Zobah? Damascus? Hamath? What means ver. 11? What respect did David show to Jonathan? ix.

## LESSON XXX.

*David.* — 2 Sam. x to 1 Kings ii. 11.

What led to a war with Ammon? x. 1–5. Who confederated with Ammon against David? 6. What Hebrew general managed this war? 7. How did it result to the Syrians? 7–19. What city of Ammon was besieged? xi. 1. Where was David? 1. During this siege, of what two sins was David guilty? 2–27. What followed? xii. 1–23. What was the result of the siege of Rabbah? 26–31. What means ver. 31? How extensive now was the kingdom of the Hebrews? What promise to Abraham did this fulfil?

With what sin was Absalom charged? xiii. 30. Of what sin was he guilty? 33. Where went Absalom? 37. How long was he gone? 38. How did Joab contrive to have him brought back and reconciled? xiv. 1–24. How long did he

remain in Jerusalem before he was reconciled to David? 28. What then? 29–33.

Relate the rest of the story of Absalom's revolt and death; xv.–xviii. How did Absalom arrange for his revolt? xv. 1–12. What counsellor of David joined Absalom? 12. When David heard of this, what did he determine to do? 13, 14. What followed? 15–xvi. 14. Relate the story of David's return to Jerusalem; xix. Of the revolt of Sheba; xx.

What is related in xxi. 1–14? What heroic relatives of Goliath are noticed in 15–22? Relate what is told of the census and plagues, in xxiv. and 1 Chron. xxi. What preparations did David make for the national temple? 1 Chron. xxii. What, in general, was David's arrangement of the priests and Levites? xxiii.–xxvi. What rebellion is noticed in 1 Kings i.? and how was it subdued? Relate what is told of the assembly gathered at this time; 1 Chron. xxviii. and xxix. What charge did David give Solomon? 1 Kings ii. 1–11. How long did David reign? 11. Where was he buried? 10. What, in general, is his history?

## LESSON XXXI.

*Solomon.* — 1 Kings ii. 13 to xi. 43.

Who succeeded David? ii. 12. What became of Adonijah? 13–25. What did Solomon with Abiathar? 26, 27. With Joab? 28–34. With Shimei? 36–46. Whom did he appoint commander-in-chief and high-priest? 35. Whom did Solomon marry? iii. 1. What is the meaning of ver. 2–4? What occurred to Solomon at Gibeon? 5–15. What did he next? 15. How was his wisdom shown? 16–27. What effect had this upon the nation? 28. What do we learn, from chap. iv., of Solomon's style of living? What do we learn, from ver.

28–34, of his literary character? With what Phœnician king was Solomon on friendly terms? v. 1. Where was Phœnicia? What agreement made Solomon with Hiram? 2–12. Describe the temple; 13–vii. 51. Wherein does this differ from the tabernacle? What was there in the holy place? The holy of holies? The porch? The yard, or court? Give an account of the dedication; viii. What means ver. 65? Relate the vision which Solomon had after this; ix. 1–9. What is the promise in ver. 5? What other works did he? 15–19. Whence did he raise the means? 15 and 21. What different relation held the Hebrews and the subject foreigners to Solomon? 20–23. What is the meaning of ver. 25?

What is said of his commerce? 26–28. Relate the visit of the Queen of Sheba; x. 1–13. What of his prosperity? 14–27. Of his trade with Egypt? 28, 29. What was his great sin? xi. 1–8. What did Jehovah threaten him in consequence? 9–13. What three enemies did Jehovah raise up against Solomon? 14–40. How long did Solomon reign? 42. Who succeeded him? 43. What book is referred to in ver. 41? Relate what you know of Solomon.

## LESSON XXXII.

### *General.*

What, in general, is the difference between the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon? Between the character of these three? What was now the capital of the nation? What relation did these three kings hold to other nations? Where was the temple? Relate what you know of the tabernacle, from its construction to the building of the temple. Relate what you know of the priests. Of the Levites. Of the Gibeonites. Of the prophets. How had the promises made to Abraham been fulfilled? What part of the Bible

did David write? What part did Solomon write? (see also Apocrypha, — Wisdom of Solomon.) Who else had written books that are now lost? Who were the authors of the Psalms? For what were they written? How did these differ from our hymns? Who were the authors of the Proverbs? Who was the author, and what was the purpose, of the Book of Ecclesiastes? When was the Book of Joshua written? When was the Book of Judges written? Of Ruth? Of Samuel?

What authority had the king over the high priesthood? What had Saul, David, Solomon, each done for the nation? What was the character of each as to religion? As to piety? Were any communications recorded from Jehovah during this period? What communications? and through whom were they made? How much of the Bible had the nation? In what were its religious privileges greater than those of other nations?

Were there any prophecies to this time concerning the Messiah?

# PERIOD V.

## KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

### LESSON XXXIII.

*Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Tibni, Omri, Ahab.*
1 Kings xii. to xxii.

Who succeeded Solomon? xi. 43. Where did he go to be crowned? xii. 1. What petition was presented to Rehoboam by Jeroboam? 3 and 4. What did Rehoboam? 5–15. What has been told of Jeroboam? To what does ver. 15 allude? What is the meaning of ver. 16? What followed? 16–24.

B.C. 975–954. *Jeroboam.* — Where was Jeroboam's capital? 25. What other place did he build? 25. How did Jeroboam change the religion of Israel? 26–32. What occurred to Jeroboam at Bethel? 33–xiii. 10. What further occurred to the prophet? 11–32. What do we learn from this of the character of the prophets? What, after this, did Jeroboam? 33 and 34. What relation did Jeroboam hold to the King of Judah? 2 Chron. xii. 15. Give an account of the war between Jeroboam and Abijah; 2 Chron. xiii. 2–20. Relate the visit of Jeroboam's wife to the Prophet Ahijah; 1 Kings xiv. 1–16. What followed? 17–20.

*Nadab*, B.C. 954–952. — Who succeeded Jeroboam? xv. 25. What is said of him? 25–31.

*Baasha*, B.C. 952–930. — Who succeeded Nadab? 33. What relation held he to Judah? 32. What was his

character? 34. Relate his war with Judah; 16–22. What else is related of him? xvi. 1–7.

*Elah*, B.C. 930; *Zimri*, *Tibni*, 929; *Omri*, 929–918. — What is related of the next four kings, — Elah, Zimri, Tibni, and Omri? 7–28.

*Ahab*, B.C. 918–897. — Who succeeded Omri? 29. Where was his capital? 29. Whom did he marry? 31. What did he? 32 and 33. What took place about this time? 34. Relate the story of Elijah's visit to Ahab; xvii. 1. Of his dwelling at Chereth; 2–7. Relate his visit to Zarephath; 8–23. What is the meaning of ver. 24? How severe was the famine in Israel? xviii. 1–6. Relate the interview between Elijah and Obadiah; 7–16. Between Elijah and Ahab; 17–19. Give an account of the test-service on Carmel; 20–46. Relate the message from Jezebel; xix. 1 and 2. Elijah's journey to and from Horeb; 3–21. To whom was Ahab subject? Who now besieged Samaria? xx. 1. What followed? 2–21. What further counsel did the prophet give? 22–25. How was this fulfilled? 26 and 27. What followed? 28–43. Relate the story of Naboth's vineyard; xxi. Who visited Ahab? xxii. 2. How were the two kings' families related? 2 Kings viii. 16–18. What proposition did Ahab make? 1 Kings xxii. 3 and 4. Give an account of the council of the prophets; 5–28. What do we learn from this of the character and duties of prophets? What followed? 29–40.

## LESSON XXXIV.

*Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Joash.* — 1 Kings xxii. to 2 Kings xiv. 16.

*Ahaziah*, B.C. 897–896. — Who succeeded Ahab? 1 Kings xxii. 51. What was his character? 52 and 53. Who rebelled from Ahaziah? 2 Kings i. 1. In what business did the two

kings unite? 2 Chron. xx. 35–37. With what success? 37. What accident happened to Ahaziah? 2 Kings i. 2. Then what did he? 2. Relate what followed; 3–17. Who is meant by "angel of the Lord," in ver. 3?

*Jehoram*, B.C. 896–884. — Who succeeded Ahaziah? 17. What further is known of Elijah? ii. 1–12. What can you relate of the life of Elijah? What is thus shown to be the office of a prophet? Who was Elijah's successor? and what are we told of him? 12–25. What is the meaning of iii. 1–3? Relate the story of the war against Moab; 4–27. What is the meaning of ver. 27? Relate the miracles of Elisha; iv. Relate the story of Naaman the Syrian; v. Of Elisha and the sons of the prophets; vi. 1–7. What do you understand by "sons of the prophets"? Relate the story of Elisha and the Syrian army; 8–vii. 20. Of Elisha and the Shunamite; viii. 1–6. Of Elisha at Damascus; 7–15. What relation was the present King of Israel to the King of Judah? 16–18. What did these two kings unite to do? 28. Where went Israel's wounded king? and who visited him there? 29.

*Jehu*, B.C. 884–856.—What events did Elisha bring about? ix. 1–x. 17. What next did Jehu? 18–28. What did he allow to remain? 29. What promise was made to Jehu? 30. But what does the next verse say? Who was then King of Syria? 32. What did Hazael take from Jehu? 33.

*Jehoahaz*, B.C. 856–840. — Who succeeded Jehu? 35. What is said of Jehoahaz? xiii. 1–9. In how bad a condition did the Syrians leave Israel? 7.

*Joash*, or *Jehoash*, B.C. 840–825.—Who succeeded Jehoahaz? 9. Relate the interview between Joash and Elisha; 14–19. What is related in ver. 20, 21? What battle had Joash with Judah? and what was the result? xiv. 8–14. How was the prophecy of Elisha concerning the Syrians fulfilled? xiii. 22–25.

## LESSON XXXV.

***Jeroboam II., Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea.* — 2 Kings xiv. to xvii.**

*Jeroboam II.*, B.C. 825–784. — Who succeeded Joash, or Jehoash? xiv. 16. With what success did Jeroboam meet? 23–28. Who was Jonah? 25. What is said of Jonah? (see Book of Jonah.) What recorded prophecies were uttered at this time? Hos. i. 1; Amos i. 1. What is the subject of these prophecies and the intention of the prophet?

*Interregnum*, B.C. 784–773. *Zachariah and Shallum*, B.C. 773. — Who succeeded Jeroboam? 2 Kings xiv. 29. What is said of Zachariah? xv. 8–12. Of Shallum? 13–15.

*Menahem*, B.C. 773–761. — Who succeeded Shallum? 14. What places did he attack? 16. The favor of what powerful enemy did he purchase? 19 and 20.

*Pekahiah*, B.C. 761–759. — Who succeeded Menahem? 22. What is said of him? 23–26.

*Pekah*, B.C. 759–740. — Who succeeded Pekahiah? 27. With whom did Pekah unite in an attack against Jerusalem? xvi. 5. What is related of this war, in 2 Chron. xxviii. 6–15? What enemy did Ahaz bring against the allies? and with what success? 2 Kings xvi. 7–9, xv. 29.

*Interregnum*, B.C. 740–731. *Hoshea*, B.C. 731–722. — Who succeeded Pekah? 30. To whom did Hoshea become subject? xvii. 3. Upon Hoshea's revolting, what did Shalmaneser? 4. What followed? xviii. 9–12. Was this according to the covenant with Jehovah? xvii. 7–12. What attempts had he made for their reformation? and with what result? 13–23. What apocryphal book illustrates the condition of some of those Israelites in Assyrian captivity? (see Tobit.)

*Colonies in Israel.* — What colonies did the King of Assyria now place in the deserted territory of Israel? 24.

What was the religious character of these colonies? 25–41. Of what people were these mixed tribes the ancestors? Ans. Samaritans.

What, in general, is the history of this kingdom? How long did it last? Ans. Two hundred and fifty-three years. How many tribes were included in it? What became of these tribes? How far did Israel deviate from the religion of Jehovah? What can you tell of Baal-worship from this history? What objection was there to this? What can you tell of the priests of Israel? Of the priests of Baal? Of the prophets of Jehovah? Of the prophets of Baal? Of the government of Israel? What woman exerted a powerful influence for evil in Israel? What nations had Israel held tributary? With what nations had it been in alliance? How extensive had its territory been? What relation had it held to the other kingdom and to other kingdoms? What communications had been recorded from Jehovah in the kingdom of Israel? Through whom? How far had this kingdom prevented the purposed blessings of Jehovah?

# PERIOD VI.

## KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

### LESSON XXXVI.

*Rehoboam, Abijam, Asa, Jehoshaphat.* — 2 Chron. x. to xxi.

*Rehoboam*, B.C. 975–958. — Who succeeded Solomon? 2 Chron. ix. 31. Where did Rehoboam go to be crowned? x. 1. What petition was presented to him here? 2–4. What was the response? 5–15. The result? 16–19. When Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem, what did he propose to do? xi. 1. Why did not he? 2–4. What is the meaning of ver. 2? What other prophets had been counsellors to kings? Who resorted to Rehoboam? 13. How did Rehoboam fortify Judah? 5–12. How long did Rehoboam continue faithful to Jehovah? 17. How did Judah depart from the religion of Jehovah? 1 Kings xiv. 22–24. Relate the story of Shishak's invasion; 2 Chron. xii. 1–12. With whom else did Rehoboam war? 15.

*Abijah*, or *Abijam*, B.C. 958–955. — Who succeeded Rehoboam? 16. Relate the story of his battle with Jeroboam; xiii. 1–20.

*Asa*, B.C. 955–914. — Who succeeded Abijah? xiv. 1. How did he reform Judah? 2–5. How did he fortify Judah? 6–8. Give an account of the invasion of Zerah? 9–15. What is the meaning of chap. xv. 1? What said this prophet to Asa? 2–7. What was the result? 8–19. Who next invaded Judah? xvi. 1. What did Asa? 2–6. Who was

Hanani? 7. What said he? 7–9. Then what? 10. What is the meaning of ver. 14?

*Jehoshaphat*, B. C. 914–889. — Who succeeded Asa? xvii. 1. What did he? 2–9. What is the meaning of ver. 9? How was he prospered? 10–19. With whom did he join affinity? xviii. 1. What marriage-alliance did he make? compare xxi. 1 with 5 and 6. What visit did Judah's king make? xviii. 2. How was he received? 2. What was proposed? 3. Give an account of the council of the prophets; 4–28. What do we learn from this of the character and life of the prophets? What followed? 29–34. Who met Judah's king on his return home? xix. 1 and 2. What did he say? 2 and 3. What did Jehoshaphat? 5–11. Who invaded Judah? xx. 1. Relate what followed; 2–30. Into what copartnership did the two kings enter? 35–37. Relate the story of the war waged by the two kings upon Moab; 2 Kings iii. 4–27. What provision made Jehoshaphat for his sons? 2 Chron. xxi. 1–3.

## LESSON XXXVII.

*Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash, Amaziah.* — 2 Chron. xxi. to xxv. 28.

*Jehoram*, B.C. 891–883. — Who succeeded Jehoshaphat? xxi. 1. Who was the wife of Jehoram? 6. What was the character of her mother? What was Jehoram's first act? 4. Who revolted from Jehoram? 8. What did Jehoram? 9. Did he subdue them? 10. Who else revolted? 10. What think you of ver. 12–15? Who invaded Judah? 16. What was the result? 17. What else is related of him? 18–20.

*Ahaziah*, B.C. 884. — Who succeeded Jehoram? xxii. 1. Who was his mother? 2. What of Ahaziah? 5–9.

*Athaliah*, B.C. 884–877. — What did his mother? 10. Who was saved? 11 and 12. How does xxiv. 7 show the character of her reign? What occurred in the seventh year of her reign? xxiii. 1–15.

*Joash*, B.C. 877–838. — What reform followed? 16–21. How old was this new king? xxiv. 1. Who was his guardian? 2 and 3. What did Jehoiada for the temple? 4–14. How old was Jehoiada when he died? 15. How did the people honor him? 16. What change took place in the king *after* the death of the high-priest? 17 and 18. Who were sent to him? 19. What said one in particular to him? 20. What was the result? 21 and 22. Who invaded Judah? 23. What was the result? 23 and 24. What then? 25.

*Amaziah*, B.C. 838–809. — Who succeeded Joash? 27. What was his first act? xxv. 3 and 4. What else did Amaziah? 5–24. What was his end? 27 and 28.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

*Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon.* — 2 Chron. xxvi. 1 to xxxiii. 25.

*Uzziah*, or *Azariah*, B.C. 810–759. — Who succeeded Amaziah? xxvi. 1. What did he? 2–15. What prophecy is supposed to have been uttered at this time? (see Book of Joel.) Did all the prophets record their messages? What are the subject and object of this prophecy? How does it differ from a sermon? What act of profanation did Uzziah? xxvi. 16–21. After Uzziah's leprosy, where dwelt he? 2 Kings xv. 5. Whom did he associate with him in the government? 5. What prophet began his utterances the last year of Uzziah? Isa. vi. 1. Read and explain Isa. vi. and ii. to v. What other prophecy was uttered at this time? Amos i. 1.

*Jotham*, B.C. 759–743. — Who succeeded Uzziah? 2 Chron. xxvi. 23. What did he? xxvii. 2–6. What prophecy was uttered in his time? (see Mic. i.)

*Ahaz*, B.C. 743–727. — Who succeeded Jotham? 9. What did he? xxviii. 2–4. How was he chastised? 5–19. To whom did Ahaz send for aid? 16. What was the result? 20 and 21; 2 Kings xvi. 6–9. What is related of Ahaz's conduct after this? 10–15; 2 Chron. xxviii. 22–25.

*Hezekiah*, B.C. 727–697. — Who succeeded Ahaz? xxviii. 27. What was the character of Hezekiah? 2 Kings xviii. 4–6. From whom did he revolt? 7. What occurred in the first year of his reign? 2 Chron. xxix. 3–xxxi. 20. What remark favorable to the Levites is made in xxix. 4? What occurred in the sixth year of his reign? 10–12; 2 Kings xviii. Relate the story of the invasion of Sennacherib; xxxii. 1–23; 2 Kings xviii. 13–xix. 37. Of his sickness and recovery; xx. 1–11. Of the congratulatory letter from Babylon; 12, 13. What eminent prophet was the constant counsellor of Hezekiah? What said he to Hezekiah? 14–19. What is related of Hezekiah's prosperity? 2 Chron. xxxii. 27–30.

*Manasseh*, B.C. 697–643. — Who succeeded Hezekiah? 2 Kings xxi. 1. What is related of Manasseh? 1–9 and 16. What message did Jehovah send him? 10–15. What occurred to Manasseh? 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11–13; see also Apocrypha, — Prayer of Manasses? What did he after his return? 14–19. Relate the story of Judith and Holofernes (see Judith).

*Amon*, B.C. 643–641. — Who succeeded Manassch? 20. What is related of Amon? 2 Kings xxi. 19–26.

## LESSON XXXIX.

*Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin.*

*Josiah*, B.C. 641–610. — Who succeeded Amon? 2 Kings xxi. 26. What is related of Josiah? 2 Chron. xxxiv. 3–7. What prophets began their mission in this reign? Jer. i. 1 and 2; Zeph. i. 1. What did Josiah in the eighteenth year of his reign? 2 Chron. xxxiv. 8–13. What was found in the temple? 14. What book was this? What was done with this book? 15–18. What effect did it produce upon the king? 19. What then? 20–22. What was Huldah's reply? 23–28. After this, what did the king? 29–xxxv. 19, and 2 Kings xxiii. 4–20. What is related in 2 Chron. xxxv. 20–27?

*Jehoahaz*, B.C. 610. — Who succeeded Josiah? 2 Kings xxiii. 30. What is related of him? 30–33. To whom was Judah now subject? and what tribute did he pay? 33.

*Jehoiakim*, B.C. 610–599. — What brother of Jehoahaz did the King of Egypt put upon the throne? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4. What became of Jehoahaz? 4. What treatment received Jeremiah for his predictions? Jer. xx. 1–6 and xxvi. What is related of the Rechabites? 35. What took place in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim? compare Dan. i. 1. with 2 Kings xxiv. 1. Who was carried away? Dan. i. 1–4. What begins this year? What occurred in the fifth year of Jehoiakim's reign? Jer. xxxvi. 9–32. What enemy was sent against Jehoiakim? 2 Kings xxiv. 2–4.

*Jehoiachin*, B.C. 599. — What occurred after he had reigned about three months? 2 Kings xxiv. 10–16. How many Hebrews were carried to Babylon? 14.

## LESSON XL.

### *Zedekiah, Gedaliah.*

*Zedekiah*, B.C. 599–588. — Who succeeded Jehoiachin? 2 Kings xxiv. 17. What is told in the twenty-eighth of Jeremiah concerning Hananiah? In what way did Zedekiah perjure himself? 2 Chron. xxvi. 13. What was the result? 2 Kings xxv. 1 and 2. To whom and for what did the king send? Jer. xxxvii. 3. In those troublous times, whom did Zedekiah cause to be liberated? xxxiv. 1–10. What did Zedekiah with Jeremiah? xxxii. 3. Why? 3–5. How did Jeremiah show confidence in his own predictions? 6–15. Who came to the aid of Zedekiah? xxxvii. 5. Then what? 5.

After the departure of the Babylonian army, what wrong did the Jews? xxxiv. 11. What prediction did Jeremiah utter in consequence? 11–22. What further took place at this time? xxxvii. 11–15. What is recorded in the sixteenth to the twenty-first verse? What is recorded of Jeremiah in the thirty-eighth chapter? Did the Babylonian army return? lii. 5. Into what distress did the city come? 6. What followed? 7 and 8. Where was Nebuchadnezzar? 9. What was done with Zedekiah, his sons, and the princes of Judah? 9–11; 2 Kings xxv. 18–21. What direction gave the king concerning Jeremiah? Jer. xxxix. 11–14. What else did Nebuzaradan, the Babylonian general? 2 Kings xxv. 8–17. Who were left? 12. How corrupt were the people before these evils came upon Judah? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14–21. In what year was the city burned? 588 B.C. What tradition is recorded in 2 Macc. i. 19 and ii. 1–7 concerning the sacred fire and furniture of the temple?

*Gedaliah*, B.C. 588. — Who was appointed governor of the remnant of the people? 2 Kings xxv. 22. Who joined

Gedaliah? Jer. xl. 1–6. Where was his capital? 6. Who else joined him? 7–12. What warning did Gedaliah receive, and how regard it? 13–16. What occurred to Gedaliah after this? xli. 1 and 2. Whom else did Ishmael kill? 3. Did his wickedness end here? 4–10. What did a friend of Gedaliah? 11–18. What inquiry made Johannon of Jeremiah? xlii. 1–6. What was the reply? 7–22. What did Johannon after this? xliii. 1–7. How long had the kingdom of Judah existed? Ans. About four centuries (387 years). Where were the inhabitants at this time? How long had the mixed people dwelt in Samaria?

## LESSON XLI.

*Review.*

What, in general, is the history of the kingdom of Judah? How did it differ from the kingdom of Israel as to the succession of its kings? From whom did these kings of Judah descend? How many tribes are included in Judah? How extensive had the kingdom been? What nations were held tributary? To what nations had it been subject? With what others had it warred? What relation had it held to the Northern kingdom? The descendants of what Israelitish queen had exerted a bad influence in Judah?

How far had Judah observed, and how far had it deviated from, the religion of Jehovah? Who were the prominent prophets of Israel? Are there any written prophecies of Israelitish prophets? Who were the prominent prophets of Judah? What written prophecies are there? What relation held these prophets to Jehovah, to the king, priests, and people

Was the deportation of the nation according to Jehovah's covenant? How wide-spread was spiritual corruption? If

all prophecies uttered to this time were then written, how large a portion of the Bible had the Hebrews?

What prominent prophet was with the Jews in Egypt? Did he continue to prophesy? What became of him? What eminent prophet was among the Babylonian captives?

When Assyria fell to Babylon, what captives became subjects of Babylon? In what empire was now the larger part of Judah and Israel? Were they gathered in any one city, or scattered over the empire?

In what year did the Babylonian captivity commence? In what year did Jeremiah and the remnant that remained go to Egypt? How many years from the creation to this time, or 588 before Christ? How many years from the creation to the deluge? From the deluge to the call of Abraham? From the call of Abraham to Jacob's going down to Egypt? How long did the Hebrews remain in Egypt? How long from the time they left Egypt till they entered Canaan? From Joshua to the election of Saul? How long did the Hebrew kingdom last? The kingdom of Israel? Kingdom of Judah?

What is the meaning of "Testament"? "Old Testament"? How many books are there in the Old Testament? Through how many of these books have we been? What is the Pentateuch? Who is supposed to be the author of the Pentateuch? What is the first book of the Pentateuch called? and why? What, in general, are the contents of this book? What is the second book called? and why? The third? The fourth? The fifth? How do these differ from each other as to their contents? What part of the Pentateuch could Moses not have written? What do you mean by "inspiration"? "Plenary inspiration"? Is there any evidence of the plenary inspiration of the Pentateuch? What nine books succeed the Pentateuch? Who is the author of each of them? How do they differ from each other? What

five poetical books are there in the Old Testament? What can you tell of the authorship, contents, and purpose of the first? Of the second? Third? Fourth? Fifth? How many and what prophetical books have we noticed?

What was the office of the prophet? What had Moses said about the prophet's word, and the people's obligation to obey? In what way did Jehovah communicate to the prophets? Were all the utterances of the prophets communications from God? Under what different circumstances did the prophets deliver their messages? Have we learned aught of any schools of the prophets? Mention some of the principal prophets before the division of the kingdom. What can you tell of Isaiah? Elijah? Elisha? Jonah? Jeremiah? What other prophets have been noticed? Were all prophets of Jehovah true prophets? What is the difference between a true and a false prophet? The prophets of what false god have we noticed? How did these differ from the true prophets of Jehovah? From what class of people came the prophets?

Wherein did a priest differ from a prophet? Who were priests in the patriarchal period? During the sojourn in Egypt? According to the Mosaical arrangement? What was the difference between the duties of a high priest, a common priest, a Levite, and a Gibeonite? Whence came each? What is a Nazarite? Whence the support of the priests? Where did the priests dwell? How divided by Solomon?

What is the first account of sacrifices we have? How does this illustrate the nature and purpose of this form of worship? What was offered in sacrifice? How many kinds of sacrifices were there? What is a burnt-offering? Peace-offering? Sin-offering? Trespass-offering? Heave and wave offerings? What is meant by "clean and unclean animals"? "Persons and things"? What is meant by "atonement"? How many annual feasts had the

Hebrews? Relate what you can of the origin and purpose of the feast of the Passover. Pentecost. Tabernacles. How many fast days had they? What was the purpose of this one? What is the meaning of "sabbath"? What is the meaning of "sanctified"? When was a day sanctified as the sabbath? How was that day to be observed? What other sabbaths had they?

Who was the founder of the nation? What part of the Bible have we called the preface? What are the contents of this preface? Of what nation was Abraham? For what was Abraham noted? What nations descended from him? What different forms of government have the Hebrews used? What promises made to Abraham were fulfilled? What, in general, would be the theology and character of the man who conformed, in belief and spirit, to the requirements of Moses and the prophets?

# PART II.

## PERIOD VII.

## BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

### LESSONS I., II., AND III.

*Nebuchadnezzar. — Evil Merodach. — Belshazzar. Cyaxares II. — Cyrus.*

To what year did we arrive in the last period? Ans. 588 B.C. How many years before this was Josiah slain? Ans. 22 years; i.e., in 610 B.C. When did Jehoiakim begin to reign? Ans. 610 B.C. To what nation was Judah then subject? What took place in the third or fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign? Dan. i. 1. With what result? 2. Was Jehoiakim carried away captive? Dan. i. 2, and 2 Kings xxiii. 36 to xxiv. 6, and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 5–8. What relation did Jehoiakim hold to Nebuchadnezzar? 2 Kings xxiv. 1. Who and what were carried away? Dan. i. 1–4. In what year was this? Ans. 606 B.C.

*Nebuchadnezzar*, B.C. 605–561. — What is reckoned from the year 606 B.C.? Ans. The Babylonian captivity. Was a large portion of the people carried away this year? Why, then, reckon the captivity from this year? What order was given by the king to Ashpenaz? Dan. i. 3 and 4. For how long were they to study? 5. Who were the principal four? 6, 7. Is it known how many others there were? What

idea does this give us of their condition in captivity? What course did these four pursue as to their food? 8–16. Who was Melzar? (see Noyes's translation, 11th ver.) How did the experiment succeed? What is meant by "defile," in verse 8? What took place when they had completed their three-years' course? 17–19. For what was Daniel noted? 17. How did they compare with others? 20. In what year did Daniel complete his course? Ans. 603 B.C. Who continued to reign in Jerusalem? What is related of Jeremiah and Baruch? Jer. xxxvi. 9–32. What did Jehoiakim this year? 2 Kings xxiv. 1. What was the result? 2–4. Why should these nations attack Judah? What is meant by "the Lord sent them"? How much longer did Jehoiakim reign? Ans. To 599 B.C. What do some infer from Jer. xxii. 18, 19, as to his end?

Who succeeded Jehoiakim? 2 Kings xxiv. 6. What did Jeremiah predict? Jer. xxii. 24–xxiii. 40. What of Jehoiachin? 2 Kings xxiv. 8–16. How many were carried away at this time? Compare 14–16 verses with Jer. lii. 28. Who were left? What prophet was carried away at this time? Ezek. xl. i. Who succeeded Jehoiachin (also called Jeconiah and Coniah)? 17. In what year was this? Ans. 599 B.C. Who wrote a letter from Jerusalem to the Babylonian Jews? Jer. xxix. What is the substance of it? What do we learn from this of the prophets? What of Jeremiah and Hananiah? xxviii. A few years after Jehoiachin was carried a captive to Babylon, who was called to the prophetical office? Ezek. i. 1–3. Where was Ezekiel? What friend of Jeremiah was with the captives? Ans. Baruch. What did he there write and read? (see Apocrypha, — Baruch.) He could not have remained long in Babylon; for, according to Jer. xliii. 1–7, he went to Egypt with Jeremiah. Some doubt if he wrote the Book of Baruch. What did Zedekiah? 2 Kings xxiv. 20. Then what took place? xxv. 1, 2. Who attempted to assist

Zedekiah, and with what effect? Jer. xxxvii. 5. What mean act was done? xxxiv. 8–11. What was done to Jeremiah? xxxii. 2–5. What did the prophet while in prison? 6 25. What became of Zedekiah? 2 Kings xxv. 5–7. What followed? 8–21. Who were left? 12. Who was placed over them? 22. What followed? 23, 24. Then what? 25, and Jer. xl. 1–xliii. 7. What was the whole number of Hebrews transported into the Babylonian Empire? Jer. lii. 28–30. Compare accounts in Kings and Chronicles. What two kings were among this number? What three prophets? What predictions were uttered by Ezekiel up to this year? Ezek. i.–xxxii. What of the balance of his prophecies? When did he utter the last? Ans. Perhaps 572 B.C. In what different conditions do we find these five captive kings and prophets? What means "second year," in Dan. ii. 1? Ans. The second year of Nebuchadnezzar's universal monarchy. If this be correct, what year would this be? Ans. 570 B.C. How much longer did Nebuchadnezzar reign? Ans. Till 561 B.C. What is recorded in Dan. ii. 1–13? Who were the magicians, astrologers, and sorcerers alluded to in verse 2? What is meant by "the thing is gone from me," in verse 5? Who are "the gods" alluded to in the eleventh verse? What did Daniel? 14–18. What is the meaning of the nineteenth verse? What then did Daniel? 19–23. After this, what did Daniel? 24–45. What kingdoms are meant? What did the king? 46. What does this mean? What did the king say and do? 47–49.

What is related in the third chapter? Where was the Plain of Dura? Who are the officers referred to in verse 3? What was it to worship this image? and what did such worship signify? What fourth person, usually associated with these, is not now with them? What is the meaning of verse 25? Compare verse 28. What is the meaning of verse 29? (see Song of the Three Children, in the Apocrypha.)

What is related in Dan. iv.? What is the meaning of verse 8? Who was "the watcher"? 13. What is it to be "astonied"? 19. What do you think of Daniel's counsel? 27. What is the meaning of "seven times"? 32. What followed this experience? 1 3.

*Evil Merodach*, B.C. 561–559. — Who succeeded Nebuchadnezzar? What did he? Jer. lii. 31–34. How long had he been imprisoned? 31. How many years of the captivity had passed? Ans. 44. How many remained? Ans. 26. How long did Evil Merodach reign? Ans. Two years.

*Belshazzar*, B.C. 555–538. — Four years after Evil Merodach's death, who began to reign? What is related in Dan. vii.? What is meant by the "lion," in verse 4? by the "bear," in verse 5? by the "leopard," in verse 6? by the nameless beast, in verse 7? — its ten horns? 7; the little horn and the three horns, in verse 8? by the "Ancient of days," in verse 9? by the "Son of man," in verse 13? Compare viii. 17. What is meant by "saints," in verse 18? by "time, times, and half a time," in verse 25? How does this whole vision compare with Dan. ii.? What is related in Dan. viii.? Where was Shusan? — the "Ulai"? What is meant by the "ram," in verse 4? Compare verse 20. By the "he-goat," in verse 5? Compare verse 21. What by the "four horns," in verse 8? Compare verse 22. What by the "little horn," the "pleasant land," in verse 9? How long a time was "two thousand three hundred days," in verse 14? Who was Gabriel? 16. Have we heard the *names* of angels before? What occurred in the last year of Belshazzar's reign?

*Cyaxares II.*, or *Darius, the Mede*, B.C. 538. — Who succeeded Belshazzar? What occurred to Daniel in the first year of his reign? Dan. ix. What was the especial desire of Daniel? ix. 1, 2. What did he? 3–19. Who came to him, and for what purpose? 20–23. What "matter" was Daniel to "understand"? 23. What did he say to him?

24–27. What does this mean? How does this satisfy Daniel's desire as to "the matter" which led him to pray? What else occurred to him in Cyaxares' reign? vi.

*Cyrus*, B.C. 536. — Who was Cyaxares II.'s successor? In what year did he begin to reign? What did he decree? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22, 23. Therefore could any return to Jerusalem who chose? What, then, does this end? Ans. The Babylonian captivity. What is recorded in apocryphal Bel and Dragon concerning Daniel?

## LESSON IV.

### *General.*

In what year did the Babylonian captivity commence? With what event? How many of the inhabitants were at this time carried away? Who were the principal persons? How many kings reigned in Jerusalem from the first year of the captivity until the destruction of the city? On how many occasions? and how many were carried away captives? What prominent prophet flourished in Jerusalem during these times? What can you relate of him? What letter did he write? What was the character of these latter kings, and of the priests and prophets of these years? What nation attempted to aid the Jews? With what result? How complete was the destruction of Jerusalem? Were any left after its destruction? Under whom placed? What became of them? Where were the Samaritans? — the remainder of the Israelites?

What principal persons are mentioned in captivity? In what varied conditions were these captives? What two Jewish kings were among them? What two prophets? What can you relate of each of the kings? of the prophets? When was the cxxxvi. Psalm supposed to have been written? Under what five kings were the Jews in

Babylon? What can you tell of each? If the captivity continued seventy years, in what year did it end? How many years after the destruction of Jerusalem?

Who among the Babylonians were the wise men? — the magicians, soothsayers, astrologers?

Have we any evidence, previous to the Babylonian captivity, that Jews or Israelites believed in immortality? What is the meaning of Daniel xii. 1-3? What may be called *the* doctrine of the Jews? Previous to the captivity, what was the besetting sin of the nation? Into what superstitions did they then fall? During the captivity, were they slaves? Judging from the condition of Daniel, Ezekiel, Tobit, and others, what may we infer of the varied condition of the Jews while in captivity? What resemblance is there between the position of Daniel in Babylon, and Joseph in Egypt? What resemblance is there between the Jews in Babylon and the Hebrews in Egypt? Were there any communications received from Jehovah during the Babylonian captivity? — if so, what, and through whom? During the captivity, had the Jews and Israelites preserved their tribal distinctions? Could and did they observe the Jewish ritual? If so, to what extent? What portions of the Bible probably were in existence at the close of the captivity? What portions must have been written later? How would their religion differ from those with whom they were associated both in Babylon and Egypt? What may they have borrowed from the Persians?

# PERIOD VIII.

## PERSIAN DOMINION.

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### LESSON V.

*Cyrus, Cambyses, Smerdis, Darius Hystaspes, Xerxes I.*

*Cyrus*, B.C. 536–529. — When did Cyrus begin to reign? What did he decree the first year of his reign? Ezra i. 1–4. Would this decree include the ten tribes? Who responded to this decree? 5. What aid was rendered to these? 6. What did Cyrus restore to them? 7–11. How many returned to Judæa at this time? ii. 64 and 65. How many beasts of burden? 66, 67. Who was appointed leader of this caravan, and first governor of Judæa? i. 8, 11. By what other names was he called? ii. 2. Ans. Sheshbazzar was his Persian name; Zerubbabel, his Hebrew name; and Tirshatha, i.e. "governor" (ii. 63), his official title. What relation was he to Jehoiachin, or Jeconiah? Matt. i. 12. Who was the high-priest? Ezra iii. 2; 1 Chron. vi. 14, 15. What different classes of persons returned? Ezra ii. 1–63. When they arrived in the promised land, how did the chiefs show their liberality? 68, 69. Where did the people settle? 70. Where were the Samaritans? How would the Jews and Samaritans in 536 B.C. compare with Jews and Israelites at the separation under Rehoboam? How would the colony returning from Babylon compare with the nation returning from Egypt?

What did the people on the first day of the seventh month? iii. 1. What did they build amid the ruins of the temple? 2 and 3. What three sacred seasons occurred this month? Did the people remain through the three? 1–6. What touching evidence of their weakness is given in iii. 3? What arrangements were made for rebuilding the temple? 7.

How long after this was the foundation of the temple laid? 8. What occurred at this time? 9–13. What Psalm was sung on this occasion? 11th verse, and Psalm cvii. Who were the "sons of Asaph"? Ezra iii. 10; and the Nethenims? ii. 43 (see 1 Chron. vi. 31, 32, and 39). What offer of co-operation was presently made, and with what result? Ezra iv. 1–4. Who were these "adversaries of Judah"? Were not the Samaritans by this course rendered "adversaries"? How did they extend their opposition? 5. In what year was this? Ans. 535 B.C. For how many years was the building of the temple stopped? Ans. Until 520 B.C., or fifteen years.

What occurred to Daniel at Babylon the next year? Dan. x.–xii. What is the meaning of these chapters? Give a general outline of the history which Daniel predicts, and the various symbols used. How much longer did Cyrus reign? Ans. Five years.

*Cambyses*, or *Ahasuerus*, B.C. 529–522. — Who succeeded Cyrus? How did the Samaritans continue their opposition? Ezra iv. 6. What do you know of Cambyses?

*Smerdis*, or *Artaxerxes*, B.C. 522. — Who succeeded Cambyses? What did the Samaritans at the commencement of his reign? 7–16. What was the reply to this letter, and the result? 17–24.

*Darius Hystaspes*, B.C. 521–485. — Who succeeded Smerdis? How many years since Zerubbabel and his caravan arrived in Jerusalem? During these fifteen years, had the building of the temple progressed? 24. What two prophets

now urged Zerubbabel to the work? v. 1. Why were the people reluctant? Hag. i. 1–9. What judgments do we here learn visited them? 10, 11. What was the result of the prophets' rebuke? 12–15. What three other communications did Haggai receive? Hag. ii. What communications did Zechariah receive? Zech. i.–vi. Was there any further opposition? Ez. v. 3–5. What were the contents of the letter sent to Darius? 6–17. What reply was received to this letter? vi. 1–12. What was the result? 13 and 14. What other Jewish story is there concerning this affair? 1 Esd. iii. and iv. When was the temple completed? Ez. vi. 15. How was the dedication observed? 16–18. Was it annually observed? Ans. No. Who built the first temple? By whose name was that called? Who built the second temple? By whose name was this called? What other feasts are noticed? 19–22. How much longer did Darius reign? During these thirty years, is any thing more known of the history of the Jews? Read Zech. vii.–xiv. What can you relate of Darius?

*Xerxes* I., B.C. 485–464. — Who succeeded Darius? Who, according to Josephus, died in the third year of Xerxes' reign? Ans. Jeshua, the high-priest; who was succeeded by his son Joakim, fifty-six years after their return. What, in general, can you relate of Xerxes? During the twenty years of his reign, is any thing recorded of the Jews in Judæa? How many years from the return to Jerusalem to the death of Xerxes? What, in general, is the history of these seventy-two years?

## LESSON VI.

### *Artaxerxes, Esther, Ezra.*

*Artaxerxes*, or *Ahasuerus*, B.C. 464–424. — Who succeeded Xerxes? How extensive was his empire? Esth. i. 1. Where

was his palace? 2. What occurred in the third year of his reign? 2–4. How long did this feast last? 4. Whom then did he feast? 5. What of this feast? 5–8. Who else made a feast during this week? 9. What occurred on the seventh day of this feast? 10–22. What arrangement was made for another queen? ii. 1–4. Relate the story of Esther's elevation; 5–18. How long was this after the feast? 16.

Who was Ezra? Ezra vii. 1–6. What is a "ready scribe"? 10. What did Ezra the year that Esther became queen? 6–10. How long a journey was this? 9. What letter and decree did the king give to Ezra? 11–26. What relation did the king hold in all this? 23. What seems to have been the purpose of Ezra? 10, 25, 26. Where did those who were to join this caravan assemble? viii. 15. For whom else send? 16–20. How many in all? What was done here? 15–30. What do we learn from twenty-second verse? What did Ezra upon his arrival in Jerusalem? 31–35. Then what? 36. How many males were in this caravan? viii. 1–20. How many years did Ezra and this second caravan arrive after Zerubbabel and the first caravan? Ans. Seventy-nine. What king had reigned during this time? What, in general, is the history of the Jews in Judæa? What wrong was presently reported to Ezra? ix. 1 and 2. What effect had it upon Ezra, and what did he? 3–15. What reformation followed? x. In 453 B.C. (four years after Ezra arrived), what high-priest died, according to Josephus? Ans. Joachim; and his son Eliashib succeeded him.

How did the uncle of Esther save the king's life? Esth. ii. 21–23. Who was appointed prime-minister of Persia? Esth. iii. 1. Relate, in general, the affair between him and Mordecai, and what was the result; iii. 2–x. 3, and apocryphal Book of Esther. What feast was, in consequence, established? ix. 20–32.

## LESSON VII.

*Artaxerxes and Esther, Nehemiah.*

What Jew was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes? Neh. i. 11. What news did he receive in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes' reign? i. 2 and 3. Then what did the royal cup-bearer? 4–11. Relate his next interview with the king; ii. 1–8. Who was present? 6. What was her name? What was the result? 8. How long would he probably be on this journey? What escort had he? 9. To whom and for what were these letters given? 7–9. How did his arrival in Judæa affect those who were at Samaria? 10. How many years was this after the marriage of Esther and the arrival of Ezra? Ans. Thirteen years. What did Nehemiah one night soon after his arrival? 11–16. What work did he presently propose? 17. Did he succeed Ezra as governor? What was the result of his proposition? 18. What of Sanballat and others? 19, 20. Does this look as if they again desired to take part? What of the work? iii. 1–31. What conversation was held between Sanballat and others? iv. 1–3. What do you think of the fourth and fifth verses? What took place when the wall was half completed? 6–15. From that time, how did Nehemiah plan to build? 16–23. What reform did Nehemiah bring about? v. What further dangers had Nehemiah to contend with? vi. 1–14. When was the wall finished? 15. What is recorded in vi. 16–19? Who was Tobiah? ii. 10, 12. What is related of the dedication of the walls in xii. 27–43? What arrangements recorded from the forty-fourth to the forty-seventh verse? After this, what arrangements did Nehemiah make? vii. 1–4. Some suppose, that, at this time, Nehemiah returned to Persia, and immediately came back to Jerusalem to complete what he had commenced. What took place on the

first day of the next (seventh) month? viii. 1. What "book of the law of Moses" is here referred to? According to a Jewish tradition, what became of the law? 2 Esd. xiv. 21. What great work did Esdras (Ezra) perform? 22, 38–47. What do we learn from this chapter concerning the theory of an oral and written law? What is it probable that Ezra really did as to the Scriptures? (see Prideaux's Connections, vol. ii. p. 91, &c.) What took place on the first day of the seventh month (i.e., at the feast of trumpets)? Neh. viii. 1–12. Where did Ezra stand? 4. Who explained as Ezra read? 7. What effect had the law upon the people? 9. Then what said the teachers to them? 9–11. What was the result? 12. What occurred on the second day? 13. What did they learn? 14, 15. Does not this look as if the very feast had been forgotten? What then did the people? 16, 17. What is the meaning of the seventeenth verse? What did Ezra during this feast? 18. When was this feast held? Lev. xxiii. 34–36. What took place on the twenty-fourth day? Neh. ix. 1–3. What did the Levites say to them? 4–38. What is the meaning of verses 36 and 37? What was proposed? 38. Who entered into it? x. 1–29. What were the points of agreement in this covenant? x. 29–39. What arrangement was made as to the dwellings of the people? xi.

How long did Nehemiah remain at Jerusalem? v. 14. What is related of his hospitalities? 14–19. What story is told of him in 2 Macc. i. 20–36 and ii. 13? When did he return? Ans. Probably in 432 B.C. (see Neh. xiii. 6). To what year did Artaxerxes reign? What can you tell of him? What two kings of Persia succeeded within that year? Ans. Xerxes II. and Sogdianus.

## LESSON VIII.

*From Darius Nothus to Darius Codomanus.*

*Darius Nothus*, B.C. 423–404. — Who succeeded Sogdianus? What high-priest began in 413? Ans. Joiada. What one in 373? Ans. Johanan, or Jonathan. What reforms did Nehemiah bring about after his second arrival? Neh. xiii. Who was Tobiah? ii. 10, 19. What relation did he hold to Jerusalem and Nehemiah? ii. 9–11, 17–20; iv. 1–3, 7, 8; vi. 1–14. What relatives had Tobiah among the Jews? 18. What confederates? 17, 19. What more prominent, perhaps, than the rest? xiii. 4. Compare iii. 1. What did Eliashib? xiii. 5. Where was Nehemiah? 6. How long was he absent? 6. Ans. "After certain *days*" can be translated *years;* and so it is indefinite. How did the high-priest's conduct affect Nehemiah? 7, 8. When do Prideaux and others think that Nehemiah returned? Ans. In Darius Nothus's fifteenth year. What did Nehemiah upon his return to Jerusalem? 8. What did he do with the chamber? 9. What did Nehemiah for the support of the temple-worship? 10–14. What for the better observance of the sabbath? 15–22. What reform in marriages? 23–27. What prophet is supposed to have aided Nehemiah? Ans. Malachi. Whose son, in particular, was banished for an unlawful marriage? 28. Whom did he marry? 28. What was his name? Ans. Manasseh. When is this supposed to have been? Ans. About 409 years B.C. Who was high-priest? 28. Ans. Joiada, son of Eliashib, and father of Manasseh. Who was Sanballat? Ans. Governor of Samaria. What was the result of Manasseh's expulsion? Ans. Sanballat built the temple on Gerizim, and made Manasseh high-priest. How would this affect the relation of Jew and Samaritan? How much longer did Nehemiah live?

Ans. It is not known: not a great while, probably. After his death, who governed Judæa? Ans. Perhaps the Persian governor of the province, through the high-priest. Were synagogues in existence at this time? Ans. Prideaux and others think so; but the evidence is not conclusive. To what year did Darius Nothus reign? Relate what you know of him.

*Artaxerxes Mnemon*, B.C. 404–358. — Who succeeded Darius Nothus? Thirty-nine years after this, what occurred at Jerusalem? Ans. In the temple itself, Johanan, the high-priest, killed his brother, who had been appointed by the Syrian governor to his office; on account of which, Bagoses, the Syrian governor, heavily fined the temple. To what year reigned Artaxerxes Mnemon?

*Darius Ochus*, B.C. 358–337. — Who succeeded Artaxerxes Mnemon? What occurred to Jericho in the year 351 B.C.? Ans. Having taken part in the Phœnician rebellion, it was subjected by Ochus, and some of the inhabitants sent to people Hyrcania. In 341 B.C., who became high-priest? Ans. Jaddua. To what year did Ochus reign? What do you know of him?

*Arses*, B.C. 337–335. — Who succeeded Darius Ochus? What know you of him?

*Darius Codomanus*, B.C. 335–332. — Who succeeded Arses? What know you of him, and of the conquest, by Alexander, of Jerusalem and the Persian Empire?

## LESSON IX.

### *General.*

How many years elapsed from the end of the Babylonian captivity to the conquest of Alexander? What, in general, is the history of the Jews during this time? Where were there Jews besides in Palestine? What is known of these?

What relation held Judah to Samaria during this period? What change took place in the religious character of the Jewish people? To what may this have been owing? Who was at the head of temple and state?

What had Ezra done for the nation? What relation did he hold to Nehemiah? What is known of synagogues? What change took place in the language of the people? What three prophets flourished? Were any communications received from Jehovah besides through these? Were there any attempts to consult Jehovah in any way? How were the promises to Abraham receiving a fulfilment? Read Malachi, with special reference to the prediction of the Messiah. How large a portion of the Bible had they at the time Alexander had completed his conquests, ir 329 B.C.? What, in general, may be said of the authorship of these books? What had Ezra done for these books?

# PERIOD IX.

## THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS.

### LESSON X.

*Judæa as a Macedonian Province.* — B.C. 332–301.

*Alexander*, B.C. 332–323. — Who conquered the Persian Empire? 1 Macc. i. 1–4. In the progress of this conquest, what relation did Alexander hold to the Samaritans and to the Jews? Ans. In 332 B.C., he gained the battle of Issus, and became master of Damascus, and of Syria generally. He next took Tyre. In the siege of Tyre, he was aided by the Samaritans, and provoked by the obstinate loyalty of the Jews under Jaddua. After taking Gaza, he marched to Jerusalem. Here he was met by the high-priest leading out a procession of priests. To this high-priest and to the Jews, through the influence of dreams, he became friendly. Being shown the prophecies of Daniel concerning himself, he granted to the Jews liberty to act according to their laws, and freedom from tribute on the sabbatical year. From Jerusalem, Alexander marched against and took Egypt. He placed in Thebes the eight thousand Samaritans who had aided him in the siege of Tyre. He visited Ammonium, and founded Alexandria. On his return from Egypt, in 331 B.C., he was vexed with the Samaritans for having destroyed his governor: so he took from them Samaria, and compelled them to dwell in Shechem. How long did he reign? 7. What do you know of Alexander? From 334 to 323 B.C., what is known of the Jews?

*Macedonia*, B.C. 323–301. — What arrangement was made for the government of the empire after the death of Alexander? Ans. Philip (Aridæus), brother of Alexander, with (later) Alexander (Œgus), were appointed kings, and Perdiccas was appointed regent: he divided the empire among the generals and ministers of Alexander. What disposition was made of Judæa? Ans. It was given, with Syria, to Laomedon. In 321 B.C., who became high-priest? Ans. Jaddua died, and Onias I. became high-priest. How long did Judæa remain subject to Laomedon? Ans. Three years; for, in 320 B.C., Ptolemy, who had received Egypt, conquered Laomedon, and added Judæa to that province. Also at this time he carried many (a hundred thousand) of the Jews to Alexandria: others went voluntarily. How many priests were in Judæa at this time? Ans. Fifteen hundred. Jerusalem was the last to yield, having sworn fealty to Laomedon. It (Jerusalem) was only taken then by a sabbath attack; on which day the Jews would not fight. Now the Pentateuch laws seem to be in full force. The hundred thousand Jews carried to Egypt were well treated by the worthy Ptolemy. Many of them, on account of their trustworthiness, were sent to Cyrene, a recently captured Greek city. From thence came Jason, author of Maccabees; and Simeon, who bore the cross of our Lord. How long did Judæa remain subject to Ptolemy? Ans. Six years; for, in 314 B.C., Antigonus, who was powerful in Asia Minor, wrested it from Ptolemy. What occurred in 312 B.C.? Ans. Ptolemy having again taken and lost Syria, many of the inhabitants so greatly preferred his rule, that they went with him to Egypt. Very many Jews among this number were placed in the rapidly growing new capital, Alexandria, upon equal terms with the Macedonians. How much longer lasted the Macedonian Empire? Ans. Thirteen years; for, in 301 B.C., it was divided into four kingdoms. During these thirteen years, to whom was Judæa subject? Ans. In the unsettled state of

the times, it passed from one master to another. How, in general, was the Persian Empire divided? Ans. The family of Alexander had all been murdered. Perdiccas was slain. The empire, generally, after the decisive battle of Issus, fell under the control of Cassandra, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus, and was divided among them as follows: Cassandra had, in Europe, Macedonia and Greece; Lysimachus had, in Europe, Thrace, and, in Asia Minor, Bithynia and some of the adjacent provinces; while Ptolemy had, in Africa, Egypt, Cyrene, and Lybia, and, in Asia, a part of Arabia Petræa, Palestine, and Cœlo-Syria. In this division of the kingdom, to whom was Judæa given? Ans. To Egypt. What was the condition of the Jews from the death of Alexander to this division of the empire? Ans. With the exception of three years (314–311 B.C.), they were generally in a tranquil state. What further is known of their history during this time?

## LESSON XI.

*Judæa as an Egyptian Province.* — B.C. 301–203.

It is well to remember, that the fourfold division, above referred to, was not, as heretofore, into satrapies, even nominal, but into kingdoms, plainly declared such. The two kingdoms of most interest to us are Syria and Egypt. In Syria, two capitals were at once built by Seleucus, — Antiochia, in the Orontes, for the west; and Seleucia (the successful rival of Babylon), on the Tigris, for the east. In each of these, and in many other cities presently built, did Seleucus place Jews on equal terms with Greeks and Macedonians. Thus were the Babylonian and Assyrian Jews scattered over Asia Minor and Syria, as well as beyond the Euphrates; just as the Palestine Jews were located in Egypt, Lybia, Cyrene, and the like. Hence we have, 1st, Babylonian Jews; 2d, Palestine or Judæan Jews; and, 3d,

Alexandrian or Egyptian Jews. The latter, and others learning the Greek language, were called Hellenists.

*Ptolemy Lagus*, B.C. 301–284. — How long did Judæa remain a province of the kingdom of Egypt? Ans. Ninety-eight years. During this time, how many years of comparative tranquillity did the Jews enjoy? Ans. Ninety-five years; that is, about the whole. In the year 300 B.C., who became high-priest? Ans. Simon, who, on account of his excellent character, was called "the Just." What other office did he hold? Ans. President of the Sanhedrim. What was the Sanhedrim? Ans. It was a national council composed of seventy-two persons. It probably originated not long before this time, and seems to have been the highest tribunal of the Jews. What is said of Simon in Eccles. l. P According to a Jewish tradition, he closed the canon of the Old Testament: what is meant by that? What six books did he probably add? If these six are Nehemiah, Ezra, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, what two others are supposed by some to have been added later? Ans. Chronicles and Daniel. He was also called the last of the men of the "Great Synagogue:" what was this "Great Synagogue"? Ans. It was composed of a hundred and twenty pious Jews, who lived from the time of the Babylonian captivity to Simon the Just. Raphall (vol. i. p. 118) gives, as the maxims of the great synagogue, these two; viz.: 1. "Be deliberate in judgment;" i.e., decide cases righteously. 2. "Train up many disciples;" i.e., educate many, and of all classes, in the law, so that the law may be known, good judges easily obtained from all classes, and not taken entirely from priests. What did they? Ans. They labored with success for the religious interest of the people, as well as for the collection and revision of the sacred books. What city was built by the Syrian king about 293 B.C.? Ans. Seleucia on the Tigris, by which Babylon was depopulated. What more is known

of Simon the Just? Raphall (vol. i. p. 121) says these were among Simon's maxims: "The world is upheld by three things; viz., the law, the temple-service, and acts of philanthropy." Raphall refers to him as Christ-like, rather than John-like, in his ideas of fasting, &c. Simon left a son too young to succeed him: so his brother Eleazer became high-priest. Who became President of the Sanhedrim in 292 B.C.? Ans. Antigonus of Soco, who was a learned Jew, and among the earliest teachers of the oral law. The written law being closed, the oral law, "the traditions of the elders," or second law, or Mischna, begins. This Mischna was compiled, after Christ, by Rabbi Judah, otherwise called Hakkadosh; i.e., "the holy." It consisted of all the traditions (explanations of the law), from Antigonus (the first Mischnacal doctor) to Judah (say Christians), or from Moses to Judah (say Jews). To what year did Ptolemy Lagus reign in Egypt? What more can you tell of him? Ans. He was a very acceptable ruler. He was also a scholar. Among other noble deeds, he founded the College and the Alexandrian Library.

*Ptolemy Philadelphus*, B.C. 284–246. — Who was Ptolemy Lagus's successor? In what estimation were the Jews held by both Egyptian and Syrian kings? Ans. Many of them settled in Alexandria, and colonized in Syria; and by both monarchs they were held in regard on account of their fidelity. What barbarous people settled, this year, in Asia Minor? Ans. The Gauls in Galatia (to their descendants Paul wrote). These Gauls were from France, and were employed by the King of Bithynia, and by him here settled. After this, many Gauls became mercenaries in the various armies of the times. What language did the Jews dwelling in Egypt speak? Ans. The Greek: here a translation of their Scriptures was made in that language about 277 B.C. This version was the one used in Palestine at the time of Christ, and from which he quoted. What was this transla-

tion called? Ans. The Septuagint, or the Translation of the Seventy. Why was it so called? From the various traditions that it was translated by seventy-two learned Jews — six from each tribe — on the Island of Pharos; but more probably the law was first translated, and then other portions of the Scriptures from time to time. With what growing power did Egypt make a league in 274 B.C.? Ans. Rome. Who, in 260 B.C., succeeded Antigonus as President of the Sanhedrim? Ans. Joseph. What special theory did he teach? Ans. That we should serve God from disinterested motives, and not from a hope of reward. What eminent disciple had he? Ans. Zadok, who is supposed to have been the originator of the sect of the Sadducees. What, in general, were the peculiar views of the Sadducees? Ans. They received the Pentateuch, rejected "the traditions," or oral law, and denied the doctrine of immortality. What other sect was there? Ans. The Pharisees. It is not known just when they originated. What of them? They believed the oral and written law, and in immortality. As the Greeks (or Macedonians) had spread over Asia, so had Greek literature and philosophy. Among the Greek philosophers having an influence in Judæa was Epicurus (a cotemporary of Antigonus). Epicurus was an atheist. He taught that the highest good is pleasure, and that this is to be obtained through the most complete virtue. It is supposed that Antigonus (or Joseph) opposed to this the motive of disinterested piety; that his disciple Zadok taught the same, but denied a future life and the oral law, both of which the Pharisees held. The Pharisaic view of a future life, however, was rather a belief in the transmigration of souls. Who became high-priest in 250 B.C.? Ans. Onias II., son of Simon the Just. To what year did Ptolemy Philadelphus reign? What can you tell of Philadelphus?

*Ptolemy Euergetes*, B.C. 246–221. — To what year did

Euergetes reign? What was the character of the high-priest Onias? Ans. He was exceedingly avaricious. How is this shown? Ans. For years he retained the national tribute, which was due to the king, in his own hands, to the great danger of the people. What office did his nephew Joseph hold? Ans. For many years he gathered the tribute from Palestine, Cœlo-Syria, and Samaria, for the King of Egypt.

*Ptolemy Philopator*, B.C. 221–204. — Who succeeded Ptolemy Euergetes? What relation held the Egyptian and Syrian kings from 219 to 216 B.C.? Ans. They were waging war with each other, much to the affliction of the Jews. Who became high-priest 217 B.C.? Ans. Simon II., son of Onias. What was the character of Ptolemy Philopator? Ans. He was exceedingly vicious. What treatment did the Jews receive from Ptolemy? Ans. During this year he visited Jerusalem, and, insisting upon entering the holy of holies, was terrified out. Provoked, he returned to Egypt, exceedingly bitter against the Jews, and, for a time, persecuted them. What of the Samaritans? Ans. The Samaritans, who had, during the contest between Syria and Egypt, tormented the Jews, now increased their opposition, capturing and selling some Jews.

*Ptolemy Epiphanes*, 204. — Who succeeded Ptolemy Philopator? Who seized Palestine in 202 B.C.? Ans. The Syrian king, Antiochus the Great, by uniting with Philip of Macedon, and taking advantage of the unsettled state of the affairs of the infant King of Egypt.

## LESSON XII.

*Judæa as a Syrian Province.* — B.C. 202–143.

What caused the transfer of Judæa from Egypt to Syria? Ans. It was taken from Egypt by Antiochus the Great.

How long did it remain a province of Syria? Ans. Fifty-nine years, — from 202 to 143 B.C. Was any attempt made on the part of Egypt to retake Judæa? Ans. Yes: Scopas, an Ætolian general, was sent here from Egypt in 199 B.C., and (Antiochus being absent) retook Judæa and Cœlo-Syria; but in 198 lost the battle of Paneas, and soon after all that he had gained. Did these wars disturb the Jews? Ans. Yes; and so much more did they suffer from the Egyptian and Scopas than from the Syrians, that they rejoiced at Antiochus' success, and aided him against their old masters.

How did Antiochus show his gratitude to the Jews? Ans. By two very favorable edicts. In 195 B.C., who became high-priest? Ans. Onias III. What other enemies had the Jews at this time to contend with? Ans. The Samaritans, amid these difficulties, joined either party against the Jews. What change took place in 193 B.C.? Ans. With Cleopatra, his daughter, Antiochus gave the income of Palestine as a dowry to Ptolemy Epiphanes of Egypt. How long was this continued? Ans. To the death of Antiochus the Great, in 187 B.C.; when Seleucus Philopator, his son and successor, resumed it for Syria. Where did Antiochus induce many Jews to colonize? Ans. In parts of Asia Minor, especially in Lydia and Phrygia.

*Seleucus Philopator*, B.C. 187–175. — Was Seleucus as friendly towards the Jews as his father had been? 2 Macc. iii. 3. Between what two officers in Jerusalem was there a feud? 4. What did Simon? 5 and 6. To whom did Apollonius report this? 7. What did the king? 7. Relate the expedition of Heliodorus; 8–36. What further is said in 37–40? Did the feud between Onias and Simon cease? iv. 1–6. What was the result of the appeal? Ans. Simon was banished.

In 175 B.C., what did Heliodorus? Ans. He poisoned his king Seleucus, and usurped the throne. The son of

Seleucus was on his way to Rome as a hostage, in exchange for Seleucus' brother, who was on his return; and so no heir was present. Did he retain it long? Ans. No; for the king's brother, Antiochus Epiphanes, soon arrived, removed and destroyed him, and reigned in his stead.

*Antiochus Epiphanes*, B.C. 175–164. — What was the character of Epiphanes? Ans. Exceedingly dissolute. Who was Jason? Jason was brother of Onias III., and son of Simon the high-priest, and intimate friend of Onias III. Onias had three (and perhaps more) brothers; viz., Jason, Menelaus, and Lysimachus. 2 Macc. iv. 7. What did he? 7–10. After thus obtaining the high-priesthood, what customs did he introduce? 12. How did this course affect the priests? 13–15. What is stated in verses 18–20? On what occasion did the king visit Jerusalem? and how was he received? 21 and 22. In what way did Menelaus obtain the priesthood? 23–26. Prideaux says that Menelaus was compelled to go a second time to Antioch before obtaining the high-priesthood, on account of the opposition at Jerusalem; and that this last time he consented to use his office to Greekize the Jews. Jason then fled to the Ammonites. How did Menelaus and his brother Lysimachus conduct affairs, and bring about the death of Onias and Andronicus, and of Lysimachus himself, and three deputies? 27–50. What did Antiochus propose to do? 1 Macc. i. 16. What strange sight was seen at Jerusalem? 2 Macc. v. 1–4. How did Antiochus succeed in Egypt? 1 Macc. i. 17 19. What did Jason at this time? 2 Macc. v. 5–10. What then did Antiochus? 11–23, and 1 Macc. i. 20–28. Two years after, what did Antiochus? 29–40. What edict was presently issued? 41–51. What was the result? 52–64; 2 Macc. vi. Who was Mattathias, and what is related of him? 1 Macc. ii. 1 28. How was their observance of the sabbath taken advantage of? 29–38. What change did Mattathias then propose? 39–41. Who joined him? 42–44. Who were the

Assideans? 42. Did Antiochus come in person to enforce his cruel edict? What is related of him in 2 Macc. vii.? What is the meaning of 2 Macc. vii. 14? What did Mattathias and his friends? 1 Macc. ii. 45–48. What else is related of Mattathias? 49–70. According to this, which of his sons was to become their leader? 66. Which was to be counsellor? 65.

## LESSON XIII.

*Judæa as a Syrian Province. — Maccabees.*

Whence the name "Maccabees"? Ans. It was a name given to the Asmoneans, either from the abbreviations of the Hebrew of Ex. xv. 11, or from a word signifying "hammerer." It was afterwards applied to many religiously persecuted. Whence the name "Asmonan"? It was from an ancestor of Mattathias.

How did Judas begin his work? 2 Macc. viii. 1–7, and 1 Macc. iii. 1–9. Relate his success with Apollonius, Governor of Syria, and Seron, the Syrian general; 10–26. What then did Antiochus? 27–37. What did Lysias? 38–41; 2 Macc. viii. 8–11. Relate what followed; 1 Macc. iii. 42–iv. 25, and 2 Macc. viii. 12–26. What is the meaning of 1 Macc. iii. 48? What occurred the next year? 1 Macc. iv. 26–34. Bethzur (or Bethsura), near Hebron: after the Babylonian captivity, this whole southern portion of Judæa was called Edom. What then did Lysias determine upon? 35. While he was making these preparations, what did Judas? 36–61, and 2 Macc. x. 1–8. This was just three years (2 Macc. x. 5) after the temple was profaned, and three years and a half since Apollonius desolated the city and temple. What feast was now instituted? Ans. Feast of Dedication. How did the success of Judas affect the surrounding nations? 1 Macc. v. 1 and 2. With whom did Judas first war? 3,

and 2 Macc. x. 15–23. Against whom did he next march? 1 Macc. v. 6 and 7, and 2 Macc. x. 24–38. What news did Judas presently receive from Gilead? 1 Macc. v. 9–13. What news from Galilee? 14 and 15. What was decided upon? 16–20. What did Simon in Galilee? 21–23. What did Judas and his brother in Gilead, and until his return to Jerusalem? 24–54. In the absence of Simon and Judas, what did Joseph and Azarius? 1 Macc. v. 56–64. What more is told of Antiochus Epiphanes? 1 Macc. vi. 1–16, and 2 Macc. ix. In what year was this? Ans. 164 B.C.

*Antiochus Eupator*, B.C. 164–162. — Who succeeded Epiphanes? 1 Macc. vi. 17. Whom did he appoint as governor of Cœlo-Syria and Phœnicia? 2 Macc. x. 11. What did Lysias attempt? and what was the result? xi. 1–12. What followed? 13–38. Who violated this peace? and what, generally, did Judas? 2 Macc. xii., and 1 Macc. v. 37–65. From what did the Jews at Jerusalem still suffer? 1 Macc. vi. 18. What did Judas attempt? 19, 20. What followed? 21–27. What then did the king, and with what result? 28–63, and 2 Macc. xiii. What became of Antiochus Eupator? 1 Macc. vii. 1–4.

*Demetrius Soter*, B.C. 162–150. Who succeeded Antiochus Eupator? 4. Relate the difficulties caused by Alcimus; 5–50, and 2 Macc. xiv., xv. What league did the Jews make? 1 Macc. viii. Before Demetrius heard of this league with Rome, what did he? 1 Macc. ix. 1. With what success did Bacchides and Alcimus meet? 2–22. What followed? 23–27. What then did the friends of Judas? 28–31. What else occurred to the death of Alcimus? 32–56. How long a peace followed? 57. What further occurred until the peace with Bacchides? 58–73. In the year 153 B.C., who contended for the Syrian crown? x. 1. How did these two attempt to win Jonathan as an ally, and of what service was it to the Jews? 2–47. What was the result of the contest between the two kings? 47–50.

## LESSON XIV.

*Judæa as a Syrian Province. — Maccabees.*

*Alexander Balas*, B.C 150–143. — What did Alexander to the king of Egypt? 51–54. What was the reply? 55 and 56. Then what? 57 and 58. What occurred at this time? 59–66. Three years afterwards, who contended for the throne? 67, 68. Whom did Demetrius make his general? 69. What took place between Apollonius and Jonathan? 69–87. How then did Alexander honor Jonathan? 88 and 89. Who, in the year 149 B.C., was commander-in-chief in the Egyptian army? Ans. Onias, son of the Jewish high-priest Onias III.: at his suggestion, a Jewish temple was built in Egypt; and he and his posterity became high-priests. The Jews of Egypt were induced to consent to this by an interpretation of Isa. xix. 18, 19. About this time, what contention arose in Alexandria between Samaritans and Jews? Ans. As to whether Jerusalem or Gerizim was the true place of worship. With what result? Ans. The case, coming to arms, was argued before Ptolemy; the Samaritans, failing to make out their case, were put to death for the disturbance. What treacherous thing did Ptolemy of Egypt? xi. 1–13. Where was Alexander at this time? 14. What was the result of this war? 15–18.

*Demetrius Nicator*, B.C. 145. — What relation did Jonathan hold to Demetrius? 19–37. What cause of discontent was there towards Demetrius? 38. What was the result? 39 and 40. In this need of the king, what further advantage did Jonathan gain? 41–43. What followed? 44–51. Did he fulfil his promises to Jonathan? 53. How ended Demetrius his reign? 54–56.

*Antiochus Theos II. and Demetrius*, B.C. 144. — What relation did Jonathan hold to the new king? 57 and 58. Who was made general of the forces in Palestine? 59.

What did Simon and Jonathan? 59–74. With whom did Jonathan renew his league? xii. 1–23. Relate the next contest with Demetrius: 24–32. What did Simon? 33 and 34. How did Jonathan and his brother fortify Jerusalem? 35–38. What treachery was practised by Tryphon towards Jonathan? 39–53. Who succeeded Jonathan? xiii. 1–9. What did Simon? 10 and 11. What further deceit did Tryphon practise? 12–24. What more is recorded to the independence of the Jews? 25–42.

## LESSON XV.

### *Judæa as an Independent Kingdom.* — B.C. 143–63.

*Simon*, B.C. 143–135. — What means 1 Macc. xiii. 42? What did Simon at Gaza? 43–48. After two years, what important work did he accomplish at Jerusalem? 49–52. Not only was the fortress destroyed, but, according to Josephus, the hill (Acra) upon which it was built was reduced to the height of the temple hill (Moriah). Whom did Simon appoint commander-in-chief? 53. What relation did the nation now sustain to Rome? xiv. 16–24. What did the council at Jerusalem? 25–49. What large empire had sprung up at the East? Ans. Parthia, under Arsaces, extending from the river Euphrates to the Indus. What is related of Demetrius in ver. 1–3? When Cleopatra saw that her husband was hopelessly imprisoned in Parthia, what did she? Ans. She sent to his brother Antiochus, who married her, and claimed the kingdom of Syria. What letter did Antiochus write to Simon? xv. 1–9. How did Antiochus succeed? 10–14 and 25 and 37. What letters friendly to the Jews were despatched from Rome? 15–24. What aid did Simon send to Antiochus? 25 and 26. How was it received? 27. What demands did Antiochus make of Simon? 28–36. What then did Antiochus, and with

what result? 38–xvi. 10. What son-in-law had Simon? 11 and 12. Of what acts of treachery was he guilty, and what were the results? 11–22. What is said of Simon in xiv. 4–15? Who succeeded Simon? xvi. 23 and 24.

*John Hyrcanus*, B.C. 135–106. — Did Antiochus make any further attempt upon Judæa? Ans. He laid waste the country, and besieged Jerusalem. Upon what conditions was a peace concluded? Ans. The fortifications of Jerusalem were demolished, tribute paid for several cities, and five hundred talents that the Syrian castle in Jerusalem might not be rebuilt. When, in 131 B.C., Antiochus was slain by the Parthians, what did Hyrcanus? Ans. He completed the independence of the Jews from Syria. In 129 B.C., what injury did he to the Samaritans? Ans. He took Shechem, and destroyed the temple. What next did John Hyrcanus? Ans. He conquered the Idumeans, and compelled them to accept the Jewish religion. There were two kinds of converts to Judaism, viz.: 1. Proselytes of the Gate; i.e., foreigners becoming Monotheists, accepting the worship of Jehovah, and living in harmony with natural theology. 2. Proselytes of justice; i.e., thorough converts. These last were, according to Prideaux, not only circumcised, but baptized. The Idumeans became proselytes of justice, and so were eventually merged with the Jews. Twenty years after taking Shechem, — i.e., in 109 B.C., — what did John? Ans. He destroyed Samaria. How long did John Hyrcanus rule? Ans. Thirty years. He was a Pharisee to the last year of his reign, when, from pique, he joined the Sadducees; which pique was caused by a Pharisee in council questioning the lineage of his mother. He was a most excellent person. He is also said to have been a prophet, by Bath Kol, i.e., direct voice, or voice from heaven. Some assert that this was no voice from heaven, but only a form of divination (e.g., as "opening to a passage of Scripture"). Where dwelt John and the Asmonean rulers?

Ans. In the house which Simon had built north of the Temple, which house John had converted into a castle, called Castle of Balis (Palace), which is supposed to be the same as the Tower of Antonia.

*Aristobulus I.*, B.C. 105. — Who succeeded Hyrcanus? Ans. Aristobulus, and assumed the sceptre. Thus were the Jews again under a king. What did he presently add to his kingdom? Ans. Iturea, and compelled the Itureans to accept the Jewish religion. How long did he reign? Ans. One year; in which he had killed his mother, who claimed the sceptre, and one brother, and imprisoned the remaining three.

*Alexander Jannæus*, B. C. 104–77. — Who succeeded Aristobulus? Alexander Jannæus. He was a Sadducean king, and had some terrible conflicts with the Pharisees, but was eventually victorious. In 95 B.C. he was married to Anna the Prophetess, spoken of in Luke ii. 36. In his wars, he experienced reverses of fortune; but, upon the whole, was successful, and enlarged his kingdom.

*Alexandra*, B.C. 77–69. — Who succeeded Alexander? How did she succeed in having a peaceful reign? Ans. By yielding entirely to the Pharisees. Whom did she appoint high-priest? Ans. Her son Hyrcanus. What of her other son, Aristobulus? Ans. He labored to win the affections of the army, for the purpose of succeeding his mother. What occurred upon the death of Alexandra? Ans. The Pharisees placed Hyrcanus upon the throne; but Aristobulus, having the favor of his father's adherents and of all who hated the Pharisees, in a battle presently fought, conquered his brother, and reigned in his stead.

*Aristobulus II.*, B.C. 69–63. — During the two preceding reigns, who was governor of Idumea? Ans. Antipas. What son had he at Jerusalem? Ans. Antipater, who joined the party opposing Aristobulus. This Antipater was [redacted]er of Herod the Great, who was born 72 B.C., and so,

at this time, was a little boy. After Aristobulus became king, what did Antipater? Ans. He induced Hyrcanus to flee with him to Aretas, King of Arabia. What followed? Aretas marched an army into Judæa, defeated Aristobulus, and took possession of Jerusalem. How did Aristobulus recover his power? Ans. Aretas retreated into Arabia, at the command of the Roman general who was then at Damascus. In this retreat, he was attacked and defeated by Aristobulus. What next did the two brothers? Ans. They appealed to Pompey at Damascus. What was the result? Ans. After Pompey had besieged and taken Jerusalem, Hyrcanus was left high-priest and ruler of Judæa as a Roman province. In what year was this? Ans. 63 B.C. How many years had the Jews been independent? Ans. Eighty.

## LESSON XVI.

### *General.*

Through how many years does this period run? During this time, under how many governments had the Jews been? What was the chief city of Egypt? What language was principally spoken in Egypt at this time? Whence came the many Jews that were in Egypt? What had been done for their religious interest? What was the literary character of Alexandria? What was the chief city of Syria? Where was it situated? What had become of Babylon? Whence came the many Jews who were in the Syrian empire? For what were the Jews noted in both these kingdoms? What language prevailed generally in the Syrian kingdom?

What have we learned of the origin of the Samaritans? Of their religion since the Babylonian captivity? Of their relation to the Jews? What was the difference between the inhabitants of Galilee and Judæa? Where was Idumea?

Whence the name "Jews"? Who held the office of chief magistrate during the period? Was this office, or the office of high-priest, at first ever much abused? What have we learned of the Samaritans? What disadvantages were there in being a subject province, instead of an independent kingdom? What change of language had taken place since the days of Nehemiah?

What change took place in the religious character of the nation since the captivity? What religious sects originated during this period? Did these, as parties, ever become mingled in political affairs? What do you understand by the oral and written law? Who composed the "Great Synagogue"? What had they done for the religious interests of the nation, especially in reference to the sacred books? What books have we that were completed or written during this period? Were there any prophets during this period? Were there any recorded communications from Jehovah? What severe religious persecutions had the nations suffered? What instances are recorded, illustrative of its fidelity to the law? How could other nations, more consistently than the Jews, conform to the Grecian religion? What religious converts had the Jews made by force? How were the promises of Jehovah to Abraham being fulfilled?

# PERIOD X.

## THE JEWS UNDER THE ROMANS.

### LESSON XVII.

*Hyrcanus II., Aristocracy, Antigonus.*

*Hyrcanus II.*, B.C. 63. — Who now was high-priest and ruler of the Jews? Ans. Hyrcanus II. What Idumean friend had he? Ans. Antipater. *Scaurus*, the Roman General, was Governor of Syria; *Aretas* was King of Arabia Petrea; and *Hyrcanus II.* was Prince of Judæa; i.e., including Idumea, Samaria, Galilee, and the "beyond Jordan." It was to Antipater that Hyrcanus and the Pharisees owed their present power. Who, in 57 B.C., marched an army against Hyrcanus? Ans. Alexander, the eldest son of Aristobulus. What was the result? Ans. Alexander was defeated by Gabinius and Mark Antony. Gabinius was Governor of Syria, and Mark Antony his lieutenant. Hyrcanus was confirmed in the high-priesthood: but the form of government was changed for a time to an aristocracy; the country was divided into five districts, each of which was governed by an executive council. What three courts were there before this? Ans. 1. Sanhedrim. 2. Court of twenty-three. 3. Court of three. In 56 and 55 B.C., how did Hyrcanus and Antipater serve Antony? Ans. By assisting to restore Ptolemy Auletes to the throne of Egypt. What did Alexander attempt in their absence? Ans. To recover the throne; but, on their return, was again defeated. What, ten years after, led to the re-appointment

of Hyrcanus as the chief civil magistrate? i.e., the complete restoration of the old form? Ans. Aid which he and his friend Antipater rendered to Cæsar. This aid was rendered to Cæsar in Egypt with Mithridates, when Cæsar became involved in Cleopatra's affairs. Antipater was also appointed, under Hyrcanus, Procurator of Judæa. Aristobulus II., and his son Antigonus, escaped from Rome, made an attempt upon the Governor of Judæa, were retaken, and sent back. Antigonus, however, was released on account of a promise by Antony to his mother. Who was president, or prefect, of the whole province of Syria? Ans. Sextus Cæsar, who dwelt at Damascus. What relation held these three officers to each other? What did Antipater? Ans. He rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem, and brought the country generally into subjection to Hyrcanus; he also appointed his eldest son, Phasael, Governor of Jerusalem, and his second son, Herod, Governor of Galilee. What relation held these two to Antipater and Hyrcanus? What did Herod? Ans. He conquered Hezekiah and his band of robbers in Galilee, and expelled them therefrom. For putting many to death, he was summoned before the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem. He appeared there in purple, and with a body-guard, which silenced the Sanhedrim, till the aged Sameas rebuked his audacity and their cowardice; when, Hyrcanus fearing a verdict of guilty, adjourned the Sanhedrim, and Herod fled to Sextus Cæsar: from him he received the government of Cœlo-Syria. What next did Herod? Ans. He marched an army to depose Hyrcanus, but desisted from his attempt at the request of his father and brother Phasael. Who was at the head of the Roman Empire in the year 44 B.C.? Ans. Julius Cæsar. What became of him? Ans. He was murdered at Rome, in the senate-house, by Brutus, Cassius, and others. The second Triumvirate consisted of Antony, [illegible]us, and Octavianus. Cassius came into Syria to raise [illegible]o join Brutus against the Triumvirate. He desired

a certain sum of money from Judæa. Antipater divided the work between his two sons, Phasael and Herod, and Malachus. His sons succeeded promptly in raising their portions; but Malachus, delaying, only escaped with his life by a ransom from Hyrcanus. What became of Antipater? Ans. He was treacherously killed by Malachus, a man almost his equal in Jewish affairs. Who then seized the government of Jerusalem? Ans. Malachus. How was Malachus punished? Ans. He was executed at Laodicea, on complaint of Herod, by order of Cassius Longinus. Did this end the difficulty? Ans. No: for a party was formed, which determined to revenge the death of Malachus upon Herod and Phasael; which party was headed by Hyrcanus himself, and Felix the Roman Governor of Judæa. Did this party succeed? Ans. It did not: Herod was sick; but Phasael was comparatively victorious; and, soon after, Herod was betrothed to Mariamne, grand-daughter of Hyrcanus. The next year they appealed to Antony, who had arrived in Syria; he appointed Herod and Phasael tetrarchs. Who, a short time after, got possession of Syria? Ans. The Parthians. When Hyrcanus became reconciled with Phasael and Herod, whom did the party of Malachus attempt, by the aid of the Parthians, to enthrone? Ans. Antigonus, the nephew of Hyrcanus. By what means was Antigonus placed on the throne? Ans. By a large price paid to Pacorus, the Parthian prince, who, having got Syria, marched against Jerusalem. What became of Hyrcanus and Phasael? Ans. Visiting Barzapharnes, Governor of Syria, under a promise of safety, to settle these matters, they were made prisoners. What became of Herod? Having placed his family in Masada, a fortress beyond the Jordan, he went to Malachus, King of Arabia, for protection. Being refused, he next went, by way of Alexandria, to Rome: here, requesting the throne for a grandson of Hyrcanus, he received it himself. The Parthians sent Pha-

sael and Hyrcanus back to Antigonus, who caused Hyrcanus's ears to be cut off, to prevent his becoming high-priest; and then, fearing the consequences of such an act, returned him to Parthia. Phasael committed suicide. Did the Parthians long retain possession of Syria? Ans. They did not: the Romans, through Ventidius, soon reconquered it. Did Herod at once obtain possession of the throne of Judæa? Ans. No: after laboring three years with various difficulties, — armed bands of robbers in Galilee, King Antigonus's armies in Samaria, the pretended aid of Roman generals, — he, at the end of that time, with the aid of the Roman Sosius, entered Jerusalem, and, in the year 37 B.C., began his reign as Herod the Great. Was Herod the Great an Asmonean? Ans. He was not: he was the grandson of the Idumean king, Antipater, though husband of Mariamne, the grand-daughter of Hyrcanus II. King Antigonus was the last of the Asmonean kings: he was executed by Antony. Where was Hyrcanus II.? Ans. He was among the Jews at Selucia.

## LESSON XVIII.

### *Herod the Great.*

*Herod the Great*, B.C. 34 to A.C. 2. — Whom did Herod appoint high-priest? Ans. Ananel, a Babylonian Jew. What course did Herod pursue with the Sanhedrim? Ans. The members of the Sanhedrim, except Pollio and Sameas (or Hillel and Shammai), he caused to be slain, — "in revenge for his trial," say some; "because they are Sadducees," said Herod. These were spared because they advocated the reception of Herod during the siege. Who were Hillel and Sameas? Ans. They were among the most eminent of the Mischnical doctors. From the disciples of Hillel came Jonathan, Benjamin, Uzziel, and Onkelos, authors of two

celebrated Chaldean paraphrases. Between the disciples of Hillel and Sameas disputes ran high, until settled, by Bath-col, in favor of Hillel. At the intercession of Mariamne and others, what change did he make in 32 B.C.? Ans. He deposed Ananel, and appointed Aristobulus, brother of Mariamne, a youth of sixteen years. What became of him? Ans. Being popular with the people, the jealous Herod caused him to be drowned. Alexandra brought this about to get her son crowned. The masses helped it by their tumultuous admiration of the young high-priest at the Feast of Tabernacles. Herod was presently summoned to answer for this crime to Antony, but escaped through bribes. Of what other crimes was Herod guilty? Ans. Herod returned, and, through a fit of jealousy, killed his uncle Joseph, whom he had left in his place; and imprisoned Alexandra. What of Herod and Cleopatra? Ans. Cleopatra soon after visited Jerusalem, when Herod would have killed her, but, with better policy, escorted her to Pelusium; but then returned, and fortified Massada as a retreat. What relation did Herod hold to Antony and Octavius? Ans. Herod mustered his forces for the coming battle between Octavius and Antony, but was sent against Malachus of Arabia. Antony was defeated by Octavius, and fled to Egypt. Octavius came to Rhodes, where Herod, having failed in counsel to Antony, offered his friendship to Octavius, and was accepted. What became of Hyrcanus II.? Ans. He was induced by Herod to return from Parthia; and in the year 27 B.C., being detected in a design to flee to Arabia, was taken, and put to death. What became of Mariamne? Ans. She, after a year of opposition, was executed by the workings of Salome upon Herod. In what other way did Herod offend the Jews? Ans. By introducing Grecian games and customs. Being thus unpopular, what precautionary means did he use? Ans. He fortified Samaria, Strato's Tower, and the like. What better act is recorded

of Herod? Ans. In the time of a severe famine, he exhausted the treasury in supplying the wants of the people. In the year 21 B.C., what buildings did Herod begin to erect? Ans. The palace on Mount Zion, and the Castle Herodium. Whom did he marry? Ans. Mariamne, the daughter of Simon, whom he had made high-priest. In 22 B.C., Herod sent to Rome Alexander and Aristobulus to be educated. Augustus received them into the palace. What is known of Herod's taste for architecture? In the year 18 B.C., what addition made Augustus to Herod's kingdom? Ans. The principality of Chalcis, Trachonitis, Auranitis, and Batania: he also, a year or two after, associated him in the government with the Prefect of Syria. How did Herod manifest his gratitude to Augustus? Ans. He built a temple of white marble at Paneas, and dedicated it to Augustus. After Herod had disgusted the Jews by his heathen temples, what did he propose? Ans. To rebuild, in a magnificent manner, the temple of Jehovah: in which work he was engaged nine years; i.e., on the temple itself, and twenty-eight on the balance. What honor was conferred upon Herod while upon a journey to Rome? Ans. In 16 B.C., Herod visited Rome. On his way, at Elis, he was made President of the 191st Olympiad, and left donatives. Whom did his sons marry? Ans. He returned from Italy with his sons. Alexander married the daughter of the King of Cappadocia; and Aristides, the daughter of Salome.

From the years 10 to 4 B.C., what was the condition of Herod's family? Ans. Conspiracies, real or imaginary, caused the execution of many persons.

Who was born during this time? Ans. OUR SAVIOUR. Where was he born? Relate the circumstances preceding and accompanying his birth, and that of John the Baptist; Luke i.–ii. 40, and Matt. ii. 1–18. Herod knowing that he was hated, how did he plan to cause sorrow at his death? Ans. By a command to confine many of the nobles in the

Hippodrome, that they might be executed when the event of his death should take place. Was that command obeyed? Ans. It was not. How old was Herod when he died? Ans. Seventy years. Where was the infant Jesus at this time?

## LESSON XIX.

*Archelaus, Antipas, Philip, and Roman Procurators.*

Who succeeded Herod the Great? Ans. His son Archelaus. What did two other of his sons, Herod Antipas and Philip, receive? Ans. Antipas became Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; and Philip, Tetrarch of Trachonitis, Iturea, and the region generally beyond the Sea of Galilee. How long did the parents of Jesus remain with him in Egypt? What at this time was the political condition of Egypt? Ans. It was a province of the Roman Empire. Were there many Jews at the time in Egypt? After the death of Herod the Great, what did the parents of Jesus? Matt. ii. 19–23. Then in whose province did he dwell? By what title was Archelaus called? Ans. Ethnarch. What is the meaning of "ethnarch" and "tetrarch"? Ans. Ethnarch means a prince; tetrarch, ruler of one quarter of a province: but either are used for the ruler of any subject territory. Antipas and Archelaus were brothers, and Philip half-brother.

Whence the era Anno Domini? Ans. It was fixed, A.D. 527, by Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian by birth, a Roman abbot. Whether he made a mistake of two, four, six, eight, or ten years, is not certain.

How long and in what manner did Archelaus reign? Ans. Ten years tyrannically. What became of him? Ans. He was banished to Vienna in Gaul, on the petition of the Jews and Samaritans. After the death of Archelaus, what change was wrought in the political condition of his king-

dom? Ans. Samaria, Judæa, and Idumea became a province of Rome. How was this different from its former condition? It was now under a Roman procurator, who immediately caused to be taken a property census, — very obnoxious to the Jews, as it became an individual payment of tribute to a foreign power. The power of life and death was taken from them. The Sanhedrim had control of internal matters, but quite under the fear of the procurator, who also could sell out the high-priest's office.

About this time, what incident is related of our Saviour? Luke ii. 41–51. In the year 26 A.D., who became Procurator or Governor of Judæa? Luke iii. 1. What two sons of Herod continued in their government? 1. Who was Emperor of Rome? 1. Of what larger province was Palestine a part? Ans. Syria. Who was President or Prefect of Syria? Quintilius Varus. How many years had Judæa been a Roman province? Ans. Twenty-one years; i.e., from A.D. 8 to 29. During this time, what political sect originated? Ans. One, led by Judas and Sadduc, protesting against submission to the Romans as irreligious. This originated out of the property census of Copanius, &c.; and those belonging to it were called Zealots. Where did Pontius Pilate dwell while procurator? Ans. At Cæsarea. By causing the Roman standards to be carried into the city, he caused a great commotion. An appeal was made to him at Cæsarea: after threatening their lives, he yielded, and caused the ensigns to be removed. He afterwards put a heavy burden upon them by the building of an expensive aqueduct. Who was high-priest? Luke iii. 2. Give some general description of the temple and its courts; of the priests and their courses; of the sacrifices. What change took place in the succession of high-priest? What two principal religious sects were there among the Jews? Who was the wife of Herod Antipas? Ans. The daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia. On a journey of Antipas to

Rome, what occurred? He visited his brother Herod Philip, son of Mariamne II. (not the Philip, son of Malthace, who was tetrarch), whose wife Herodias, daughter of Aristobulus, and grand-daughter of Mariamne, he induced to follow him after his return to Galilee, promising for her to repudiate his Arabic wife. The latter, however, hearing of this, anticipated her husband, and fled to her father at Petra. What followed? Ans. A war broke out between Antipas and Aretas, in which the former was defeated.

What means "the word of God came unto John," in Luke iii. 2? Was John thirty-three years of age? See Luke iii. 23. How long was it since the last Jewish prophet appeared? Ans. If Malachi prophesied 440 B.C., and John began A.D. 30, then 470 years. The Scribes, and perhaps Bath Kol, took the place of the prophets. What was the nature and purpose of John's preaching? Luke iii. 2–18. Are the words quoted in any other sense than as appropriate words? In ver. 7, what is the meaning of "wrath to come"? In ver. 8, what does "we have Abraham," &c., mean? In 16th verse, "baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire"? What is the meaning of ver. 15? What ideas had the Jews concerning their Messiah? What led them to expect him? What can you tell of the boyhood and youth of Jesus? When he was thirty years of age, for what did he leave Nazareth? Matt. iii. 13. What followed? 13–17. Whence originated this rite of baptism? What was its form and purpose as used by John? What followed the baptism of Jesus? Matt. iv. 1–11. What did John say to certain priests and Levites from Jerusalem concerning Jesus? John i. 19–34. In the 21st verse, what is the meaning of "that prophet"? Ver. 29, by "Lamb of God"? Ver. 32, "Spirit"? Ver. 34, "Son of God"? Who were the first disciples of Jesus? 35–51. Did Jesus ever attend weddings? ii. 1–11. How large were the water-pots? Ans. They held two or three firkins each; seven and a half

or nine gallons; say, ninety gallons in all. Explain ver. 4 What is the meaning of "purifying," in ver. 6? Explain ver. 11. What can you tell of the Feast of the Passover? What occurred at the next Feast of the Passover? 13–25. How is this quotation (ver. 17) made? Comp. Psalm lxix. 9. What is the meaning of "Scripture," in ver. 22? While in Jerusalem at this time, what conversation did Jesus hold with Nicodemus? iii. 1–21. Who was Nicodemus? Where did Jesus go when he left Jerusalem, and what did he? 22. Where was John, and what was he doing? 23. What conversation occurred about this time? 25–36. What reason had this Samaritan for expecting that the Anointed would "tell us all things"? What does this phrase, "tell us all things," mean? What idea did the Samaritans form of Jesus, as to his office and claims, during his two days' visit? What did Herod Antipas with John? Matt. xiv. 3–5. What incident occurred to Jesus on his way to Galilee? John iv. 1–46.

How was Jesus received in Galilee? John iv. 4, 5. What did he begin to do? Mark i. 14, 15. What is the meaning of "gospel"? "Kingdom of God"? What occurred soon after in Cana? 46–54. What is a miracle? What was the purpose of Christ's miracles? What have we learned of synagogues? When Jesus went home, what did he? Luke iv. 16–30. See Isa. lxi.

## LESSON XX.

### *Our Saviour.*

After the ill treatment of Jesus at Nazareth, where did he go? Luke iv. 31. What did he, and with what success? 31 and 32. On what day of the week was the sabbath? Did Jesus always teach in the synagogues? Luke v. 1–3. What does "word of God" mean, in ver. 1? Did he ever accom-

pany the disciples while fishing? 4–11. What is the meaning of ver. 8? What is the meaning of ver. 10? Does ver. 11 mean that they permanently forsook their business? Had these been with Jesus before? What do you understand by demoniacal possessions? Relate the incident in iv. 33–37. What else did he on this day? 38–41. What is the meaning of Matt. viii. 16, 17? — and "worship," in Matt. viii. 2? Why did they choose sunset to bring the sick? How did the demons know he was the Messiah? Did Jesus teach either the truth or the falsity of demoniacal possessions? In what was he engaged early the next morning? Mark i. 35–37. What did Jesus then? 38 and 39. What miracle is recorded in ver. 40–45? What is the meaning of "I will," in ver. 41? What had Moses commanded? 44. Why did Jesus charge the leper to keep the miracle a secret? 45. Relate the incident in Mark ii. 1–12. Did crowds often gather round him? What do we learn from ver. 4 of the nature of the buildings? What do ver. 5 and 7 show? What do you judge that some inferred? How do ver. 10–12 explain it? Who were among his audience at this time? Luke v. 17. What is the meaning of "power of the Lord," &c.? Who is meant by 'Lord," in this verse? What did the multitudes think of this? Matt. ix. 8. Who was added to the constant companions of Jesus? Luke v. 27, 28.

How did Jesus and the Jews differ in their ideas of the sabbath? John v. 1–20. How is this further illustrated by Mark ii. 23–28 and iii. 1–5? In the first passage alluded to, — John v. 1–20, — what meant the Jews in ver. 18? How did the Messiah defend himself from this charge, at the same time that he claimed authority from Almighty God? 19–30. What is the meaning of ver. 31? What four witnesses to his authority does he cite? 31–47. How are the Messianic claims of Jesus illustrated by John ix. and x.?

In Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, what is the substance of

the first sixteen verses? Matt. v. 1–16. What statement did he make in ver. 17–20? How did he illustrate this? 31–48. What says he concerning the motive of doing religious acts? vi. 1. How does he illustrate this by alms, prayer, and fasting? 2–18. How further did he illustrate this rule of having supreme reference to God in all things? 19–34. How did he teach his disciples to hold intelligently affectionate relations towards men? vii. 1–20.

In closing the Sermon, what did he say of theory in contrast with practice? 20–27. What effect did it produce upon the people? 28 and 29. What is the meaning of ver. 29? How did Jesus show his regard for foreigners? viii. 5–13. Was the person cured present or absent?

## LESSON XXI.

### *Our Saviour.*

Where was John during this time? What message did Jesus receive from John, and what answer did he return? Luke vii. 19–23. What remarks did he make concerning John, after the messengers had departed? 24–35 and Matt. xi. 16–30. What beautiful relation did Jesus hold both to the self-complacent and the penitent? Luke vii. 36–50. Did the Pharisees believe that the Messiah wrought miracles? To whom did they ascribe the power? Matt. xii. 22–24. What is the meaning of "Beelzebub," in Matt. xii. 24? Does this show the meaning of "by the spirit of God"? What did Jesus say in reply to this? 25–37. What did he say to the scribes and Pharisees? 38–45.

Whom did Jesus claim as his kindred? Matt. xii. 46–50. What is a parable? Relate some of the parables of Christ. Was this a common mode of his in teaching? Who are publicans? Who are "sinners"? Was Jesus ever present at the social festivals of the publicans? Matt. ix. 9 and 10.

Had Matthew any other name? Relate what two conversations occurred at this feast; 11–17. How does the rest of this chapter illustrate the different classes among whom he labored?

What are apostles? What can you tell of the character and occupation of the twelve referred to in Matt. x. 1–4? What was to be the work of these twelve? What exhortations did the Messiah give them? 5–xi. 1. Had John at this time been liberated from prison? What became of him? xiv. 3–12. When Herod Antipas heard of Jesus, what did he infer? 1 and 2. What is related in Mark vi. 30–34? How is the economy of the Messiah illustrated in Matt. xiv. 13–21? How do you account for what is said in the thirty-sixth verse? How are these incidents recorded in John vi., and what conversation ensued?

How was the oral law regarded by Christ? Matt. xv. 1–20. What is the meaning of "Corban," in ver. 5? What was the oral law?

Did the Prophet-prince recognize himself as limited in his mission? Matt. xv. 24. Yet what did he under these peculiarly interesting circumstances? 21–28. What is the meaning of "Lord," "worshipped," in these passages? Did Jesus go out of Galilee?

What do you learn from a conversation which took place at Cæsarea Philippi? xvi. 13–19. Where is Cæsarea Philippi? What took place six days after this, and what do you learn from it? xvii. 1–13. In 14–27 ver., what may we learn? What lesson of humility and forbearance does the Messiah teach in xviii.? If Peter had been declared head, why this question? What is the meaning of ver. 10? Did Jesus have other co-workers besides the twelve? Luke x. 1. What is said of their commission and its results? 1–24. Is there much difference between this commission and that to the twelve? What is the meaning of the twenty-second verse?

## LESSON XXII.

*Our Saviour.*

To what extent had the Jews in Judæa threatened to carry their persecution against the Messiah? John vii. 1. In consequence, where had he mostly travelled and taught? What feast drew nigh? vii. 2. What do you know of this? What did the brethren of Jesus think concerning his claims to the Messiahship? 2–9, especially the fifth verse. What else is taught in this passage? Where, presently, did Jesus go? Mark x. 1. Was there any excited expectation of Jesus at this feast? 11–13. What took place at the feast one day? 14–53. What occurred the next day? viii. 1–59. What do ver. 54–59 mean? In John vii. 37–39, what is taught concerning the Holy Spirit? Had it not yet come? What is the meaning of Luke x. 25–37? From the thirty-eighth verse to xiii. 17, what do we learn of his teaching and difficulties? What is the meaning of "perish," in Luke xiii. 35? To what city did Jesus again journey? Luke xiii. 22. As he walked in Jerusalem on a sabbath, what did he say? John ix. 1. What doctrine may be inferred that the Jews held from John ix. 2? How does this affect the Jewish (or rather Pharisaical) doctrine of immortality?

In John ix. 1–39, what is recorded? Could the man have reasoned or concluded differently? What is the meaning of ver. 39? Who overheard it? 40. What did he ask? 40. Explain ver. 40 to x. 21. Where was Jesus? 22. Explain 22–30. How did the Jews misinterpret him, and how did Jesus explain himself? 31–38. What followed? 39–42.

As Jesus left the city (John x. 39, 40 perhaps) what question was put to him? Luke xiii. 23. "Saved" from what? What reply did he make? 24–30. What is the meaning of ver. 24? Why rejected? 27. Who was referred to in ver. 29? Ans. Scattered Jews, perhaps. What is the meaning

of ver. 30? What occurred on the same day? 31–35. What do ver. 33–35 mean? Did Jesus attend festivals on the sabbath? xiv. 1. What occurred at one? 1–6. What did Jesus notice at this feast? 7. What did he say to them? 7–11. What did he say to the man who invited him? 12–14. What is meant by "recompense of the just"? 14. What remark did one of the guests make? 15. What is the meaning of this? What was Jesus' reply? 15–24. What does this mean?

Where now did Jesus go? 25. Perhaps up through Perea, and across into Galilee. Who accompanied him? 25. What did he say to them? 25–35. What is the meaning of ver. 26? What despised class did Christ notice? xv. 1. What did the Pharisees and scribes say? 2. With what three parables did he rebuke them? 3–32. What is the meaning of xv. 9? ver. 16 and 17? How did Jesus still further rebuke the wealthy Pharisees? 19–31. What does the twenty-third verse mean?

What did Jesus teach concerning marriage and divorce? Matt. xix. 3–12, and Mark x. 2–12. How did he show his interest in little children? Matt. xix. 13–15. What of Luke xvii. 1–10? Luke xvii. 11–xviii. 30? For what place did Jesus start? xvii. 11. What route did he take? 11. What preparation did he make? ix. 51, 52. What occurred? 53–56. What counsel did he give to those who would accompany him? 57–62. Relate the story of the lepers? xvii. 12–19. What was asked him by a Pharisee? 20. What was Jesus' reply? 20, 21. What then did he say to his disciples? 22–37. What does this mean? How do the next two parables illustrate his teachings? xviii. 1–14.

Relate the story of the young ruler, and the lessons Jesus taught therefrom; 18–30. How was this subject illustrated by the parable of the laborers? Matt. xx. 1–16.

What message did Jesus receive? John xi. 1–16.

What does he again predict? Luke xviii. 31–34. What

is recorded in Matt. xx. 20–28? Relate the story of the two blind men cured; xviii. 35–43. The conversation of Zaccheus and the parable of the pounds; Luke xix. 1–28. Notice especially the eleventh verse.

Give an account of the resurrection of Lazarus, and the results; xi. 17–54.

Where did Jesus go from Bethany? xi. 54. What feast approached? 55. For what did many go beforehand to Jesus? 55. What did the crowds say? 56. Why not? 57. Where did Jesus go six days before the feast? xii. 1.

What occurred at Bethany six days before the Feast of the Passover? John xii. 1–9. What did the Sanhedrim? 10, 11. What took place on the next (the fifth) day? 12–19. As he drew near the city, what did he? Luke xix. 41–44. What did he after entering the city? Matt. xxi. 10–13. What deeds of benevolence did he perform? 14. Then what took place? 14–16. Who desired to see Jesus? John xii. 20. Then what occurred? 20–33. What question was asked and answered? 34–36. What do we learn from ver. 37–43? What did Jesus say? 44–50. Where did he go at the close of the day, and with whom? Mark xi. 11. As he entered Jerusalem the next day, what took place? Matt. xxi. 18, 19. What was he doing through the day? Luke xix. 47; and where go at evening? Mark xi. 18, 19.

What took place the next morning concerning the fig-tree? Mark xi. 20–26. Relate the conversation, &c., with the Pharisee; Matt. xxi. 23–xxii. 14. Who were the Herodians? Relate the conversation which Jesus had with them; Matt. xxii. 16–22. With the Sadducees; 23–33. With the Pharisees; 34–40. What was said concerning the Messiah? 41–46. What remarks grew out of this interview with the Pharisees? xxiii. Relate the story of the widow's mite; Luke xxi. 1–4. What, in general, do the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters mean? What did Jesus again predict? Matt. xxvi. 2 What took place in the Sanhedrim two days

before the Passover? xxvi. 3–5 and 14–16. What did they seek to avoid in Christ's arrest? Luke xxii. 6.

What directions did Jesus give concerning the Passover? Luke xxii. 7–13. What followed? 14–18. How did he rebuke their ambition, and teach them humility? 24–27 and John xiii. 2–16. What followed? 17–35. What is related in Luke xxii. 28–38? What is related of Simon Peter? 36–38. Read Matt. xxvi. 26–29. What else is recorded while they were in the upper room? xiv. What else did they do? Mark xiv. 26.

Where did they go from this place? Luke xxii. 39. What occurred on the way to the Mount of Olives? John xv.–xvii. and Matt. xxvi. 31–35. What took place in the Garden of Gethsemane? 36–46.

Relate the circumstances of the arrest of Jesus; 47–56. Relate the story of Jesus' trial, — first before the Sanhedrim, and then before Pilate and Herod Antipas; John xviii. 13–xix. 16, Matt. xxvi. 57–xxvii. 26, and Luke xxiii. 5–12. Relate the incident of the crucifixion and burial; John xix. 13–42, and Matt. xxvii. 26–66.

What further is told of the Messiah, in the four Gospels, from his crucifixion to his ascension? How far had Jesus realized the Jewish idea of the Messiah? How was he a better gift to the world than that? How were the promises to Abraham being fulfilled through him?

## LESSON XXIII.

*Our Saviour. The Spread of the Kingdom.*

Where is Olivet? Ans. Three-quarters of a mile from Jerusalem. From what place did Jesus ascend? Acts i. 12. How many days had Jesus been with the apostles since the resurrection? 3. Concerning what had he spoken to them? 3. Does this mean the Church? or had they still

in their minds the Jewish kingdom? 6. How extensive was their mission? 8. Were any of the apostles from Judæa? 11. What do you understand by the return of Jesus, in ver. 11? Where went the apostles after this? 12. Who dwelt here? 13 and 14. Why dwell at Jerusalem? 4 and 5, Luke xxiv. 49. In what were they engaged? 14. What did Peter propose? 15–22. What "Scripture" is referred to in ver. 16, and how fulfilled? Is Ps. lxix. 25 a prophecy according to ver. 20, and in Judas fulfilled? Or Ps. cix. 8? What was the result? Luke xxiv. 23–26. Who chose Matthias, — the eleven, or the one hundred and twenty? What is meant by "his own place," in ver. 25? How many days is the Feast of Pentecost after the Feast of the Passover? What occurred between these two? — see 1 Cor. xv. 3–7. Who were present in Jerusalem at this Feast of Pentecost? ii. 5, and 9–11. What occurred to the twelve on this day? 1–4. When the report spread, who came together? 6. With what effect? 6–12. What did others say? 13. Who addressed the multitudes? 14. Read his address; 14–36. At what time was this? 15. What did Joel mean by this prophecy? 16–21. Compare Joel ii. 21–iii. 2, &c. Does any part of Acts ii. after ver. 18 apply to Peter's case? Would any one dream that Peter was defending the second person of the Trinity, in ver. 22? Does ver. 23 mean more than by his predetermined consent? Compare ver. 25–28 with Ps. xvi. What was the result of Peter's address? 37. What was the reply? 30–40. Then what took place? 41. What change was wrought in them? Were there any but Jews? What was their mode of living? 44 and 45. Was the conversion of this multitude permanent? 42 and 43. Did they still remain Jews? 46. Was their number enlarged? 47. What is the meaning here of "church"? Under whose guidance and government was it? Why this rapid increase so soon after our Lord's disappearance, and yet not while he preached?

What time of day, according to the Jews, is the ninth hour? What occurred to Peter and John at a certain visit to the temple? iii. 1–9. How old was the lame man? iv. 22. Which gate was this, and why so called? What was the effect upon the people? 10 and 11. Where was Solomon's Porch? Relate the address of Peter; 12–26. Was it by their "power or holiness" that the miracle was wrought? What is the meaning of "Prince of life," ver. 15? What does "his name" mean? 16. What predictions does Peter refer to in ver. 18? What do ver. 19–21 mean? Is a prophet, or line of prophets, referred to by Moses, and here by Peter, in ver. 22, &c.? What was the result? iv. 1–3. Were the apostles successful in their labors? 4. What occurred on the morrow? 5 and 6. What followed? 7. What was the answer of Peter? 8–12. In ver. 12, what does "salvation" mean? and who are meant by "we"? What was the result of this trial? 13–22. Where was this council held? What followed? 23–31. What more is said of their manner of living? 32–37. Relate the story of Ananias and Sapphira; v. 1–11. How did the apostles succeed? 12–16. Then what? 17 and 18. Which sect predominated in the Sanhedrim at this time? 17. How were the apostles liberated? 19 and 20. What occurred the next morning? 21–28. What was the reply of the apostles? 29–32. What was the effect? 33. What said Gamaliel? 34–39. Then what? 40.

What did the apostles? 41 and 42. What arrangement did the apostles make for the poor? vi. 1–6. Who were "the Grecians"? Were any but the common people added to the believers? 7. Who was prominent among the seven deacons? 8. Who are referred to in the ninth verse? What did they to Stephen? 9–14. What was his appearance? 15. What asked the high-priest of Stephen? vii. 1. What was Stephen's reply? 2–53. What was the effect? 54. What then? 55–viii. 2. In vii. 58, what does the action of the witnesses mean? What is the meaning of vii. 59? Was

Stephen alone persecuted? viii. 1. What was the result of this persecution? 1. What prominent person was in this persecution? 3. What became of and what did the scattered disciples? 1 and 4. Who remained at Jerusalem? 1.

How could the scattering of these disciples help to fulfil the promises to Abraham? Where went Deacon Philip? 5. Was not this Jewish laboring among Samaritans a march of charity? With what success? 5–13. What one convert in particular was made? 13. Who was sent from Jerusalem to Philip, and for what? 14. What mean the fifteenth and seventeenth verses? What further is told of Simon? 18–24. Did these apostles preach anywhere except in this city of Samaria? 25. Then where did they go? 25. Relate Philip's next tour; 26–40. Did Saul continue his persecutions? ix. 1. What did he propose to do? 1 and 2. Relate the story of this journey; 3–9. What occurred after he arrived at Damascus? 10–18. What may we infer from this of the enlargement of the Messiah's kingdom? After this, what did Saul? 19–22. Was the persecutor ever persecuted? 23 and 24. How escape? 25. Where go, and how was he received? 26. What did Barnabas? 27. What occurred to him here? 28 and 29. What then? 30. Where went Peter? 32. What occurred here? 33–35? On what occasion was he sent to Joppa? 36–42. With whom did he dwell in Joppa? 43. What pleasant record is here made? 31.

## LESSON XXIV.

*The Spread of the Kingdom. Peter. Paul.*

What changes took place during this time in the government? Ans. In the year of Christ's ascension, Philip died: his kingdom was annexed to Syria as a Roman province. Caius Caligula succeeded Cæsar Augustus. Pilate was banished to Vienna in Gaul. Where did we leave Philip?

What direction was Cæsarea from Joppa? Who dwelt here in Cæsarea, and what of him? x. 1–8. What is related of Peter? 9–24. How was Peter received? 24–27. What followed? 28–43. Does this show that no expectation of aught save national benefits was held by the Jews or apostles up to this time? Compare Eph. iii. 5, 6, and Col. i. 26, 27. What was the result? 44–48. Who got the report of these things? xi. 1. When Peter arrived in Jerusalem, what followed? 2–18. What does "repentance *unto* life" mean, in ver. 18? What other news reached the apostles at Jerusalem? 19–22. Who was sent to further the work? 22. What did he? 23 and 24. Where next went Barnabas? 25. Why? 25 and 26. What else occurred about this time? 27–30.

What persecutions did the Church suffer? xii. 1–5. What Herod is referred to in ver. 1? Ans. Herod Agrippa, the grandson of Herod the Great and the Asmonean Mariamne. What can you relate of Herod Agrippa? Ans. He had dwelt some time at Rome: after some adverse circumstances, he was appointed by Caligula to rule what had been once the tetrarchy of his uncle Philip, with the title of king. What know you of Herod Antipas? What became of him? Ans. Envying the royal title of his nephew Agrippa, he petitioned to the emperor for the same: whereupon, his bad deeds coming to light, he was banished to Lyons in Gaul. How did Agrippa profit by his uncle's misfortunes? Ans. The dominions of Antipas were added to those already held by Agrippa. Who succeeded the Emperor Caius Caligula? Ans. Claudius Drusus. What increase of power did Agrippa receive from him? Ans. He was elevated to the rank of consul, and received all the kingdoms of his grandfather, Herod the Great. What further may be said of Agrippa? Ans. He introduced Roman customs, favored the Jewish religion, and opposed the Christians. How have we had the last just illustrated? Acts xii. 1–5. How was

Peter delivered from prison? 6–11. What followed? 12–19. Who was the John of ver. 12? Where did Herod go? 19. Why to Cæsarea? What became of Herod? 20–23. What year was this? Ans. 44 A.C. How many years since the ascension of the Messiah? Ans. 14. How did the good work go forward? 24. Who returned from Jerusalem to Antioch, and who went with them? 25. What had brought them to Jerusalem?

How far to this time has the Christian Church spread? When did Saul return to Antioch? xiii. 1. Who else were here? 1. Who were "prophets"? What was done with Saul and Barnabas? 2 and 3. Why fast? — pray? — lay their hands on them? Where went they? 4 and 5. What occurred at Paphos? 6–12? Where did Paul next go? 13. Where did John go? 13. Where did Paul go from Perga? 14. What occurred here one sabbath? 14–42. Were there any converts? 43. What occurred on the following sabbath? 44–48. What is the meaning of "eternal life," in ver. 48? and of "ordained"? What followed? 49. What is the meaning of "region"? What did the Jews? 50. Where went they? 51. What occurred at Iconium? xiv. 1–5. Then where did they go? 6. What occurred at Lystra? 8–18. What afterwards? 19 and 20. Where go next? 20. Relate this return journey and reception; 21–28. What was the especial cause of joy to some of the Church at Antioch? 27. What discussion followed? xv. 1 and 2. "Saved" from what? To whom did they determine to refer this? 2. On their way, what joyful news declare? 3. What discussion followed when they arrived at Jerusalem? 4–21. What did the apostles after this? 22–29. What did Paul and Barnabas when they returned to Antioch? 30–35?

What dispute arose between Paul and Barnabas? 36–40. What was the result? 36–41. Where went Paul? xvi. 1. Had he been at these cities before? What is related of

Timothy? 1–3. Then where went they? 4–8. What occurred to him at Troas? 9. Then where did he go? 10–12. What occurred at Philippi? 12–40. Where next go? xvii. 1. What occurred at Thessalonica? 1–9. What letter is Paul supposed to have written from this place to the Galatians? What generally is the object of this letter? Where did Paul and Silas go from Thessalonica? 10. What occurred at Berea? 10–14. Where did Paul go from here? 15. What occurred at Athens? 16–31. What was the result? 32–34. Who are referred to in ver. 18? What place is referred to in ver. 19 and 22? What can you tell of the religion of Greece? What is the meaning of ver. 30 and 31? Where did Paul go from Athens? xviii. 1. What did he at Corinth? 2 and 3. What else? 4 and 5. What letters did he write from here? Ans. First and Second to the Thessalonians. What, in general, is the subject and object of these letters? What else occurred to Paul? 6–18. Where next go? 18, 19. Where was Nicopolis? Ans. In Thrace, opposite Philippi. When and why did Philip go there? What other letter was written near this time to Titus? What else occurred until he returned to Antioch? 18–22.

## LESSON XXV.

*The Spread of the Kingdom. Paul.*

When Paul started on his third journey, through what country did he go? xviii. 23. What is related of Apollos? 24–26. Where did he go from Ephesus? 27–xix. 1. After Apollos had left Ephesus, who arrived there? 1. What occurred to Paul at Ephesus? 1–20. Whom did Paul send from Ephesus into Macedonia? 22. What letter was written from here? — see 1 Cor. What else occurred to Paul at Ephesus? 23–xx. 1. What letter was written at this time? Ans. First to Timothy. Where did he next go? 2.

How long stay? 3. What letter did he write from here? Ans. Second to Corinthians. Where did Paul go from Greece? 3–6. What letter was written here? Ans. To the Romans. Where did he go from Philippi? 6. What occured at Troas? 6–12.

Where did Paul go from Troas? 13–15. What occurred here? 16–38. Then where go? xxi. 1–17. What occurred the next day? 18–25. What then? 26–36. What conversation ensued? 37–40. Give some account of his defence; xxii. 1–21. What followed? 22–29. What occurred on the next day? 30–xxiii. 6. What followed? 7–10. What occurred to Paul that night? 11. What occurred on the morrow and the next day? 12–35. Who was now procurator of Judæa? 26. Who was high-priest? xxiv. 1. Give an account of the hearing the next day before Felix; xxiv. 1–22. What else is related of Felix and Paul? 23–27. Who was the successor of Felix? 27. Who was now emperor of Rome? Ans. Nero. What was the condition of the country at this time? Ans. It was infested with robbers, and abounded with false Messiahs. What is told of Festus? xxv. 1–6. Of Paul's trial before Festus? 6–12. Who is meant by Cæsar, in verse 12? Who else arrived at Cæsarea? 13. Who was Agrippa? Ans. He was son of Herod Agrippa I. Drusilla, a sister of his, had married Felix. Agrippa II. was first made king of Chalcis, and afterwards received what had been the tetrarchy of Philip; and had control of the temple at Jerusalem. What followed about Paul? 14–xxvi. 32. Where went Paul from Cæsarea? xxvii. 1. Describe his voyage to Melita; xxvii. What occurred at Melita? xxviii. 1–10. Where went Paul from Melita? 11–16. What did he here? 17–29. What letters did he write from here? Ans. To the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon. How long did he remain here? 30. What did he during this time? 31. Who is supposed to have written the letter to the Hebrews? What

other letter did Paul write? Ans. Second to Timothy. What further is known of Paul? To what time does the Acts record events? 65 A.C. What two letters did Peter write? Who wrote Jude? Who is supposed to have written the Book of Revelation? How many letters did John write? What one did James write? What further is known of Peter and the other apostles? When, by whom, and for what purpose, were the Four Gospels written?

## LESSON XXVI.

### *The End.*

What, in general, have we learned of the history of Palestine since the death of Herod the Great? What led to the last war with the Romans? Ans. The harsh treatment of Florus the procurator excited a revolt, first in Jerusalem, and then through Palestine. Who, in the year 67, was sent to put down this sedition? Ans. Vespasian. Who was taken prisoner this year? Ans. Josephus, the Jewish historian, who was acting as general in Galilee. All Galilee this year yielded to Vespasian. In the year 69, who became emperor? Ans. Vespasian; who accordingly started for Rome, leaving his son Titus to subdue the Jews. What was the condition of affairs at Jerusalem in the year 70? Ans. Civil war was doing its effective work instead of the Romans. What took place in the year 71? Ans. Titus besieged Jerusalem; and, after the utmost desperation and suffering on the part of the defenders, Jerusalem and the temple were taken and destroyed. What was done the next year (72)? The remnants of the people were crushed, and the Jews ceased to be a nation.

Where, at that time, might be found Samaritans? Jews? Christians?

## LESSON XXVII.

*General.*

Who was the founder of the Hebrew nation? Whence came he? What form of government did he adopt in his tribe? What was the business of the tribe? What idea have you as to the numbers of this tribe? In what did the patriarchs dwell? In what respects did the patriarchs' mode of life differ from a New-England farmer's?

Who was the patriarch when the tribe removed to Egypt? How many went thither? What became of the herdsmen and the like? Where in Egypt was the tribe located? What member of the tribe was then prime-minister of Egypt? What, in Egyptian customs, would tend to keep the Hebrews a distinct people? How long did the tribe remain in Egypt? What was the increase of numbers during this time? Into how many tribes had the one tribe grown? What was the form of government while they were in Egypt? In the prosperous time of the Egyptian sojourn, what was the business of the tribe? When servitude took the place of freedom, what change of occupation followed? To what extent was the bondage of the tribe carried?

Who led forth the nation from Egypt? What preparation had Moses received for his office? On the way to Mount Sinai, what judicial officers were appointed? What military general was selected? Where did the nation receive its code of laws? Had it any written law before this? Who began the "book of the law of the Lord"? Who was now head of the nation? What was the military organization of the nation? Was there any Sanhedrim, or national council, at this time? How long did the nation wander? How was the nation supported during its stay in the wilderness? What was the occupation of the people? What

conquests and settlements were made beyond the Jordan? When did Moses die? Under whose charge did he place the "book of the law of the Lord"?

Who succeeded Moses? How long were the Hebrews in conquering the land of their forefathers? What route did Jacob take from Palestine to Egypt different from that which the nation took from Egypt to Palestine? How was the land divided? What, during the time of the Judges, was the form of government? How many years was it from Joshua to the death of Saul? Did Joshua and Samuel add any thing to the "book of the law of the Lord"? What was the peculiar office of the Judges? What, as civil judges, did Deborah, Samuel, and his sons? What was the business of the nation during the time of the Judges? What portion of the time was the nation in servitude? How was its condition changed by servitude? During the Judges, had the nation any capital? Was there any head to the nation? Was there a unity of action against a common enemy? Was there any Sanhedrim, or national council? How far did the government differ from pure democracy? Who was recognized as king?

Who succeeded Samuel? How long lasted the Hebrew kingdom? How many kings reigned? What did Saul for the nation? How was the nation different under Saul and Samuel? What did David for the nation? How was the nation different under Saul and David? Where was the capital of the nation? What did Solomon for the nation? Did David or Solomon attempt foreign trade or commerce? What conquests did they make? and of what advantage were they to the nation? What form of government was most favorable to the nation, — that adopted by Abraham, Gideon, or David?

What led to a division of the kingdom? What difference was obvious in the succession of kings in Israel and Judah? What relation did the Israelites hold to other nations?

What relation did they hold to Judah? What led to the destruction of the kingdom of Israel? What people succeeded it?

What relation did Judah hold to other nations? What relation did it hold to the kingdom of Israel? Was the kingdom of Judah in any sense a commercial kingdom? What led to the captivity of the Southern kingdom?

What was the condition of Jews and Israelites in captivity? Did they preserve their tribal distinctions through their captivity? Were they governed by the "book of the law of the Lord"? How much of the Bible had they? Did all the Jews go to Babylon? How long were they in captivity?

When did they return? Did the whole nation return? Who was the first governor? After the captivity, what was the form of government? What was the general difference in the extent of dominion, number of people, and the form of government, during the dominion of the Persians, and those of Alexander and successors, and during the kingdoms preceding the captivity?

What change wrought the Maccabees? What was the general condition of the nation under the Herods and the Roman procurators? What relation did the Jews hold to the Samaritans? What do you know of the Babylonian and Alexandrian Jews? What led to the final destruction of the kingdom? How many years from the call of Abraham to the destruction of Jerusalem? What, in general, is the history of the Hebrews during that time?

Did the patriarchs recognize the omnipresence of Jehovah? What idea had they of his moral attributes and peculiar relation to themselves? How did this idea differ from that which other nations held of the supreme God? How did it differ from the polytheism of other nations? Whence did the patriarchs obtain the idea of the unity of God? In what way did God communicate it to them?

What was their mode of worship? In their altar and grove worship, who acted as priest? What was used for sacrifice? Are there any instances of prayer at this time? What do these teach us of the patriarchal ideas of Providence? Have we any evidence of a belief in immortality at that time? What ideas did they hold concerning angels? What peculiar national rite was instituted? Did they observe any sacred days or seasons?

What land was promised by Jehovah to Abraham? For just what was Abraham called? What promises were made to him? For whose benefit, and in what way, were these promises made? What of the promises made to them did Abraham or Isaac see fulfilled? Had the patriarchs any writings? Was any part of the Bible in existence when the tribe went to Egypt?

In Egypt, did the Hebrews recognize Jehovah as the God of the Egyptians? What was their form of worship there? Had they substituted a tabernacle for their altars and groves? What is worship? Would there be any objection in the Hebrews borrowing forms of worship from the Egyptians? Who became priests after the patriarchs ceased to fulfil that office? Whence came the sacrifices? What sacred feast was instituted in Egypt? With whom did Jehovah communicate during the sojourn in Egypt? Was any new truth communicated to the nation before it left Egypt? How were the communications to Abraham verified in the increase of the people, the servitude, plagues, and exodus? According to the common chronology, how many years from the creation to the exodus? Had the nation or the world any part of the Bible during that time?

On the way to Sinai, what sacred day was recognized? Is there any account of its observance before this time? What supernatural guidance had the nation in its march towards Sinai? How would this and the manna teach it the doctrine of Providence? Had the nation ever had audible intercourse

with Jehovah? Had any Hebrew, save Moses or Aaron, received communications since the patriarchs?

What took place four days after the arrival at Sinai? How much was uttered in the hearing of the nation? At the close of this day, did Moses make any record of what he had received? Was this the beginning of the "book of the law of the Lord"? In the Decalogue, is Jehovah recognized as the only God of the world? Was any new doctrine communicated in the portion of the law received that day? What change was made in the form of worship at Sinai? Were altars entirely to give place to the tabernacle? Were priests and Levites now, exclusive of others, to offer sacrifices? What was the object of the ritual? After the erection of the tabernacle, what became of the cloudy pillar? What new mode of communicating to his people had Jehovah? What holy times were instituted? What laws of charity were given? What character is claimed for Jehovah in these communications at this time? Had the nation lived in harmony with the laws and ritual here received, what would have been its character? If Moses wrote aught except what he received from Jehovah, did he this naturally or supernaturally? What do you mean by inspiration? by plenary inspiration?

During the time of the Judges, where was the tabernacle? Mention some instances where Jehovah was consulted by the high-priest. Were prophets sent during this period? What is a prophet? Did the prophets always speak supernaturally? When they spoke in this way, how were their communications received? How is the doctrine of Providence brought out in the history of these times? What was the religious character of the surrounding nations? What is superstition? What forms of superstition prevailed among them? How did these affect the Hebrews? What was the stated object of the chastisements which the nation received? What object of idolatry was there at Dan? Were sacrifices

offered by others than the priests, and elsewhere except at the tabernacle? Were there any communications from Jehovah during this time?

At the time of Saul's election, what part of the Bible did the nation possess? What prophet was Saul's counsellor? What was the nature of the prophetical office? How did it differ from the priestly office? What three offices did Samuel unite in himself? In the time of the kingdom, what changes were made in the form of worship? When the tabernacle gave place to the temple, were altar-sacrifices abolished? How did David provide hymns for the temple? What additions were made to the Bible? to the reign of Rehoboam? What prophets flourished during the period of the kingdom? Up to this time, how had the promises to Abraham been fulfilled? As yet, is there any evidence that there existed a belief in immortality? Had there been any prediction of a Messiah? What was the nature of most of the predictions that were made?

During the existence of the kingdom of Israel, what progress was made in idolatry and polytheism? What prophets flourished in the kingdom of Israel?

What progress was made in idolatry and polytheism in the kingdom of Judah? Did the prophets and priests partake of it? What eminent prophets flourished in the Southern kingdom? What was their direct work?

Where did Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel spend their last days? What had each of them done for the chosen people?

Had God been partial to the Hebrews? Did not the promises at this time seem in danger of failure? What do you know of the religion of Persia?

What marked change had been wrought in the Jews who returned from Babylon? Did the tendency towards idolatry and polytheism still exist in the nation? After the captivity, what prophets lived to the time of Malachi? Did any appear between Malachi and John the Baptist? Were

any communications received, during this period, through the "Urim and Thummim"?

To what corruptions from Greeks and Romans were the Jews exposed? What persecutions helped to confirm them in their fidelity to Jehovah? At what time was the Sanhedrim organized? When was the synagogue-worship introduced? When originated the sect of the Pharisees? Sadducees? Essenes? What were their different beliefs?

What do you know of the Babylonian and Alexandrian Jews? What copies of the Bible had they? How far completed?

What was the oral and written law? What, at the time of the Messiah's appearing, was the political and religious condition of the nation? What were the Jews expecting? What did Jesus claim to be? How did this differ from the Jewish idea of the Messiah? Is the character of Jesus, the doctrines and precepts he taught, and the number and kind of miracles he wrought, such as show him to be the Messiah? What did he teach additional to what the nation had received supernaturally? What relation did the Messiah hold to the priests and prophets? How did the teachings of the Messiah and the apostles prepare the way for the complete fulfilment of the promises given to Abraham? What relation did the church hold to the temple? Wherein differ the chosen people of Jehovah from the chosen people of our Father?

How far had Christ's kingdom spread at the destruction of Jerusalem? What were the peculiarities of this kingdom? How much of the Bible have we? What can you tell of each book, its authorship and purpose? How far is each book a natural production, and how far does it contain a supernatural revelation?

How are the promises made to Abraham every day receiving a fulfilment?

THE END.

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